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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,319—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1890.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	ptr.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	8-0	4-4
11-0	6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	1-0	6-6
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12		37-0	19-12

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.
PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
R.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
R.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th "
R.I. SUTLEJ	4303	800	W. D. Worcester	31st "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
R.I. GANGES	4976	800	T. J. Alderton	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
R.I. PESHAWAR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
R.I. BENGAL	4489	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
R.I. ROSETTA	3925	700	G. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
R.I. CRIMEA	3515	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
R.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "

The steamers marked R. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON,
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris,	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About 1891.
PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	1st Jan.
BENGAL	4489	800	W. Barratt	15th "
ROSETTA	3925	700	G. Gadd	29th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th December 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.
FO			1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 320 and Rs. 160, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th January, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Samoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22nd 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE,
CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

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TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesmich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	21st Jan. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Samoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.
PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, 1st Saloon.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
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INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 31st December, and
S. S. "KISTNA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m., on 3rd January, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on the 4th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jas, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about 20th January.
FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 13th January.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th December, 1890. Agents.

STEAM TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.
THE S. S. "BELLAGIO," 2,531 tons, WILL SAIL for the above Ports about the first week in January.
Has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers. Fares moderate.
For further particulars apply to
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Bombay, 16th December, 1890.

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N. B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

GRAND CARNIVAL OF AMUSEMENT.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, JANUARY 1st, 1891.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE OF THE RENOWNED HAND ONLY

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,

THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.

PATRONISED BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

First Appearance this Season of

MISS MAY HABGOOD,

The Great Solo Pianiste, &c.

A COMBINATION OF ARTISTES

Nightly introducing Masterpieces of Vocalisation and Artistic Rendering of Negro Life and Character, consisting of the Flower of Minstrel Song, exquisitely rendered; the quintessence of American Jig Dancing, bewitchingly illustrating the Poetry of Motion; Fun-provoking Sketches, charmingly mounted; together with a host of Comical, Whimsical, Musical, Nonsensical, and Delightful Oddities.

Admission .....Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
Box office.—SOUNDY and Co.

SMILING BEGINS AT 9 P.M.

THOS. P. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PAREL MECHANIC INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL VOLUNTEER BALL,

DECEMBER 31st, 1890.

ADMISSION, Rupees 2.

LADIES FREE.

Dancing to commence 9 o'clock, Railway time.

E. G. BURCH,
Sergeant-Major, 1st Battalion,
Honorary Secretary.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant. THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and 2nd Proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

WANTED, an ACCOUNTANT by the Nilgiri Railway Company, Coonoor. A pensioned D. P. W. Man with experience of Railway accounts preferred. Salary Rs. 100 to 150 per month. Apply by letter, enclosing copies of Certificates, which will not be returned, to

PERCY W. WOOLLEY,
Secretary and Agent, Nilgiri Railway Co., Ltd.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFENCE FUND.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
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	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	4,677½
Messrs P. C. Mehta, Cursetjee and Co., by Mr. Dinshaw, at Rs. 25 each	50
Messrs Ardashir Pestonji, G. P. Doctor, Bai Merbai Framji, and for Auld Lang Syne, at Rs. 10 each	40
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Messrs E. P. B., J. B. Mistri, N. C. Pawdi, M. C. Mehta, C. Framji, and Cursetji and Co., Kamptl, at Rs. 5 each	30
Mr. Sorabji M. Penti	3
Messrs P. N. Limbuvala, C. D. Khambata, A. Zarthoshti and P. Framji, wishing long life to a good writer at Re. 1 each	4
Total Rupees....	4,811½

K. M. HEERAMANECK,
For Self and Co-Members of the Committee.

E. S. WELLS' "ROUGH ON"

PREPARATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Wells' Rough on Rats.....As. 6 and	0 10
Wells' Rough on Bile Pills.....	0 12
Wells' Rough on Worms.....	0 12
Wells' Rough on Itch.....	1 8
Wells' Rough on Piles.....	1 8
Wells' Health Renewer	3 0
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F. S. MADON & Co.,
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BOMBAY Residents can have for perusal any of the following Home Newspapers and Magazines at Half Prices or One-fourth Price.

Time allowed for a Weekly at Half Price is one week and at One-fourth Price three days.

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Weeklies.	Full Price.	Half Price.	One-fourth Price.
	Rs a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a
Athenæum	12 0	6 0	3 0
British Medical Journal	23 0	11 8	5 12
Catholic Times and Opinion	8 0	4 0	2 0
Engineer	30 0	15 0	7 8
Engineering	30 0	15 0	7 8
English Mechanic and World of Science	10 0	5 0	2 8
Fair Play	12 0	6 0	3 0
Field	30 0	15 0	7 8
Funny Folks (with one extra No.).	8 0	4 0	2 0
Graphic (with Summer & 'Xmas Nos.)	23 0	11 8	5 12
Home News	21 0	10 8	5 4
Illustrated London News (with Summer and 'Xmas Nos.)	23 0	11 8	5 12
Lancet	30 0	15 0	7 8
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Mail (Tri-weekly)	30 0	15 0	7 8
Overland Mail	21 0	10 8	5 4
Pall Mall Budget	14 0	7 0	3 8
Pictorial World (with 'Xmas No.)	23 0	11 0	5 12
Public Opinion	10 0	5 0	2 8
Punch (with Almanac)	12 0	6 0	3 0
Saturday Review	21 0	10 8	5 4
St. James's Budget	21 0	10 8	5 4
Tablet	20 0	10 0	5 0
Times (Weekly Edition)	10 0	5 0	2 8
Tit-Bits	8 0	4 0	2 0
Truth	22 0	11 0	5 8
Vanity Fair (with 'Xmas No.)	22 0	11 0	5 8
Weekly Register	12 0	6 0	3 0
Weekly Freeman (Dublin)	9 0	4 8	2 4
World (with 'Xmas No.)	22 0	11 0	5 8

Monthlies.	Full Price.	Half Price.	One-fourth Price.
	Rs a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Birmingham Medical Journal	8 0	4 0	2 0
Cassell's Magazine (with Summer No.)	4 8	2 4	1 2
Catholic Missions	2 8	1 4	0 10
Do. World	14 0	7 0	3 8
Chambers' Journal	4 8	2 4	1 2
Contemporary Review	18 0	9 0	4 8
Cornhill Magazine	4 0	2 0	1 0
Dublin Medical Journal	14 0	7 0	3 8
Edinburgh Medical Journal	14 0	7 0	3 8
Family Herald	3 8	1 12	0 14
Fortnightly Review	18 0	9 0	4 8
Glasgow Medical Journal	14 0	7 0	3 8
Harper's Magazine	8 8	4 4	2 2
Irish Monthly	4 0	2 0	1 0
Lamp	4 0	2 0	1 0
Leisure Hour	3 8	1 12	0 14
Longman's Magazine	4 0	2 0	1 0
Macmillan's Magazine	7 8	3 12	1 14
Marine Engineer	4 0	2 0	1 0
Merry England	8 0	4 0	2 0
Month (The)	14 0	7 0	3 8
National Review	18 0	9 0	4 8
Nineteenth Century	18 0	9 0	4 8
Practitioner	11 0	5 8	2 12
Provincial Medical Journal	4 8	2 4	1 2
Textile Journal of Fabrics	9 0	5 8	2 12
Textile Manufacturer	9 0	5 8	2 12
Textile World	6 0	3 0	1 8
Young Ladies' Journal	6 0	3 0	1 8

Papers are delivered through Library messengers on arrival of the Mail and Magazines on receipt of cases, which is usually on Wednesday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY,

The Usual Popular PEOPLE'S NIGHT.

Admission, 8 Annas.

WEDNESDAY, 31st,
(NEW YEAR'S EVE.)
A DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT

Will be put on the Boards at 9-30 P.M.
(PRICES AS USUAL.)

NEW YEAR'S DAY.
(JANUARY 1st, 1891.)

In order to help our innumerable friends & patrons TO BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WELL

Both doors of the Rink will be thrown open from 6-15 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Admission Free. Skates 8 Annas.

The G. I. P. Band will play all day.

New Year's Night Session, 8-30 to 11.
Admission, Re. 1. SKATES FREE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WARDHA COAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, with effect from THURSDAY next, the First of January, until further notice, the Wardha Coal State Railway, which joins the G. I. P. Railway at Wardha, will be worked by this Company.

2. The Down and the Up mixed Trains, which are now running over the State Railway, will continue to run without alteration, until further notice.

3. Coaching and Goods Traffic of all descriptions will, until further notice, be booked and conveyed between the Stations on the Wardha Coal State Railway, and the Stations of this and connected Railways at the same fares, and rates and charges and conditions, and under the same arrangements, as are in force at present.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Twenty-ninth of December 1890.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund.....$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on Application.

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DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

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FOR

BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS AND BLANKETING,

Of all colours and pieces and suitable for all grades of servants.

APPLY TO THE

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NOTICES.

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CHIEF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

INDIAN DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS for the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Poona, will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p. m. on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1891, at the Company's office at Poona.

1.—No. tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 (Rupees two thousand only.

3.—Tenders may be sent in for labour only, or for material and labour jointly.

4.—Plans may be seen, and copies of forms of tenders, with conditions of contract, can be obtained on and after the 1st January, 1891, at the Company's office at Poona, or at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Bombay, and Shet Sivalal Motilal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per set.

5.—The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

SHIVALAL MOTILAL AND HINDUMAL BALMAKAND & COMPANY,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ld.

THE "WITTERS'" IMPROVED AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for the Sale of "WITTERS'" Improved Automatic Sprinklers. MR. WITTER, of Messrs. WITTER and SONS, the Inventors and Patentees of the above Sprinklers, is now in Bombay, and will be happy to furnish any information on the subject.

Their Sprinklers have been approved of by the Fire Offices Co. and the Mutual Insurance Companies.

For Prices and Particulars apply to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for India, Bombay.

MADRAS RACES.

UNDER C. T. C. RULES.

JANUARY 24TH, 27TH, 29TH AND 31ST, 1891.

No. of Race.	Value of Stakes.	Starting Sweepstakes. Entrance 1st January.	Distance.	Class of Race.	Class of Horse.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
FIRST DAY, 24TH JANUARY.					
1	1,000	150	100	1 Mile	W for A and C	All Horses.
2	1,500	150	120	1½ „	W for A	Arabs.
3	1,000	100	100	½ „	W for A and in.	Ponies 13-3 and under.
4	1,000	100	100	1½ „	W for A and C	Arabs and C. B. Horses.
5	1,000	100	100	2 „	S C	All Horses.
SECOND DAY, 27TH JANUARY.					
6	1,000		100	1 Mile	W for A and C.	All Horses, (See terms.)
7	1,000	100	100	1½ „	S C	Ponies 13-3 and under.
8	4,000	200	200	1¼ and Dist.	W for A	Arabs.
9	2,500	150	175	¾ „	W for A and in.	Ponies 13-3 and under.
10	1,500	150	120	1½ „	W for A and C.	All Horses.
THIRD DAY, 29TH JANUARY.					
11	2,000	150	150	1¾ Miles	W for A	Arabs.
12	3,000	200	175	1½ „ and Dist	W for A and C	All Horses.
13	1,000	75	100	½ „	Selling	Ponies 13-3 and under.
14	1,000	75	100	1 „	Selling	Arabs.
15	1,500	100	120	2½ „	Handicap S C	All Horses.

Entrances for the Fourth Day's Races, for which the added money is Rs. 7,000, will close on the 29th January. For Prospectus apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

PERAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and subsequent maintenance for 12 months of a LINE of METRE GAUGE RAILWAY from the Port of Telok Anson on the Perak River to Tapah, a distance of about 22½ miles.

Plants and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Secretary to the Government at Perak at Taiping, and the Government Engineer for Railways at Telok Anson during the usual office hours.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tapah Railway" should be sent in to the Secretary to the Government of Perak at Taiping not later than the 1st February, 1891.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to the Government of Perak.
Taiping, 4th November, 1890.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેખ્હાદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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WHITWORTH'S ANGLO-INDIAN DICTIONARY.

A Glossary of Colloquial and official terms;
Of Divinities, Festivals, religions and sects;
Of Races, tribes, and languages;
Of Castes and occupations;
Of the different eras and systems of chronology;
Of Seasons crops, and land tenures;
And generally of all Indian terms used in English.
And of English words peculiarly used in India.

LONDON:—KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & Co.
BOMBAY:—Thacker and Co.
Price, Rs. 9. Cash, Rs. 8-4. Postage, As. 6.
"Well designed, well printed, and handy."—*Saturday Review.*

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class o shoeing done.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in small Tins.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you up on the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian house. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholerain Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

DO YOU EVER

BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
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THE ONLY REMEDY

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,

CLIMATIC ANÆMIA INCAPACITY FOR WORK AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

THE ONLY FORMS

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This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Colaba Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th:—Gwalior (s), for Hongkong; and R. Rubattino (s), Genoa. Yesterday:—Taif (s), for Marmugoa; Peshawar (s), London; and Rufford Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Kilva sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th December, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 216, in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th December, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 6,309, in receipts.

REPORTED THEFT.—Rustomji Cowasji, of Babula Tank Street, reports the loss of seven *sarees*, which his wife had left out in the verandah to dry.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC UNION.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Catholic Union will be held to-morrow, at 11 a.m., in the hall of St. Xavier's College, Esplanade Road.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—Among the candidates who passed the recent Matriculation Examination was Jethalal Jattashanker Dholukii, whose name was inadvertently omitted from the list of successful candidates.

RUN OVER BY A CART.—At Bhendi Bazaar, yesterday, a Mahomedan girl, aged 4 years, named Aleema, was knocked down and run over by a cart, sustaining serious injuries to the head which necessitated her removal to the J. J. Hospital.

FALL OUT OF A CART.—Munji Annaji, a Hindu lad, aged 12, was on Sunday removed by his mother to the J. J. Hospital with serious injuries to his face and legs. It appears that the lad was seated in a cart with six others when the part he was leaning against gave way, and fell out before every one could hold him.

SERIOUS MISHAP TO A SYCE.—Daji Sarata, a Mahratta groom, aged 22, was on Sunday knocked down in endeavouring to quiet a restive horse. The animal appears to have plunged forward on the groom relaxing his hold, and the carriage wheels passed over his face, causing very serious injuries. He lies in a precarious state in the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE RECENT COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE IN BOMBAY.—The death is reported of Ragoo Maria, aged 28, a Hindu hawker, who lived in the third storey of the house, which collapsed on the 17th instant. He suffered from a lacerated wound in the right calf. Tetanus set in on the 25th and the man died yesterday afternoon. Nine out of the twenty-four have been discharged up to date, and ten cases remain in hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Aizali Ashmad, aged 24, a coal-trimmer, on board the s. s. Faizulkhan, was on Sunday morning employed in the stoke-hole drawing out the ashes, when a heavy iron bucket accidentally fell on to his head, cutting and stunning him. Deceased never regained consciousness, and died at noon the same day. At an inquest held at the morgue the verdict was an accidental death by the fall of a bucket down the ventilator, which fractured the skull of the deceased.

DEATH FROM PNEUMONIA.—A young Hindu, named Abdula Jewa, aged 23, was on the night of the 21st inst. found unconscious suffering from an over-dose of opium. He was at once removed to the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital. He recovered next day and said he had eaten eight annas worth of opium. Fever next set in, and he grew worse until attacked by pneumonia, from which he died at 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon. The medical evidence at the inquest held yesterday went to show that the cause of death was pneumonia, and a verdict was found accordingly.

AN OLD OFFENDER IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—Arjun Daji was yesterday placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Constable Butfoy, who charged the accused for three separate thefts, namely, of a dhotur and two broad-cloth coats, valued at Rs. 14-8, the property of one Jeysing Manchund and two others. Accused admitted stealing the things from the house of the complainants in Girgaum, Dhobie Talao, and Khetwadi. There being a very bad record against the prisoner he was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

UNLICENSED COFFEE SHOPS.—Sheriar Ardasir Erani and four others were on the 25th ultimo charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, with keeping coffee-shops on the Grant Road, Falkland Road, and other places without the necessary license. The High Court having recently ruled that license fees even in such cases should be levied, three of the men on being placed before his Worship yesterday were fined four annas each and ordered to take out licenses. The other two having already taken out licenses were discharged.

AN OLD TRICK.—Ahmed Bahadurkhan, a Mahomedan merchant, visited the Albert Museum, at the Victoria Gardens, last Saturday, and, according to rule, left his umbrella outside. Shaik Adam Ebrahim and another Mahomedan, aged 20, who has been in jail twice already, had his eye on the umbrella, and pretended to go into the Museum, but coming out in a few minutes took charge of the umbrella. The watchman remonstrated, and the owner soon came out. A police sepoy was sent for, and on the accused being placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate yesterday, he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

NEW CALENDARS.—Mr. D. M. D'Souza, Tea Merchant, Tamarind Lane and Mazagon, has presented his customers with a beautifully-finished and highly-coloured sheet almanac for 1891, the centre figure representing a young lady partaking of "the cup that cheers," and of which Mr. D'Souza is a vendor. Besides he is the sole agent in Bombay for the Penshurst Tea Estate, Peermaade, Travancore. On three sides of the principal picture are represented coolies hard at work in carrying tea to the warehouse.—Messrs. D. P. Madon and Co., chemists, have presented their customers with a highly-coloured sheet almanac, the principal figure on which are T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales making a very appreciable present.

A GOOD-HEARTED BRITISH TAR.—Inspector Chislett appeared before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, and charged Amir Talal, one of a gang of about thirty men who, at one o'clock on Sunday morning, cowardly assaulted an English sailor in Falkland Road. The sailor, who belongs to a British gunboat now in the harbour, although he had his head cut open, refused to give his name, and to prosecute the offenders as he considered that the assault was out of revenge for some bad conduct of other sailors in the vicinity some time previously. The accused, however, was caught striking the sailor with a thick stick produced in Court, and he was therefore sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

MAGIC LANTERN ENTERTAINMENT.—On Saturday evening last, a very enjoyable magic lantern entertainment was given, free of charge, to the boys and girls attending the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School in the chapel, Victoria Gardens, Byculla. The young people with their parents were highly delighted and amused with the pictures which were thrown on the screen, and explained by Mr. Peters, the superintendent of the school. A large number of views of the principal buildings and streets in London, such as the Houses of Parliament, Saint Paul's Cathedral, Trafalgar Square, Thames Embankment, the Strand, &c., &c., were much appreciated by all present. The lantern and slides were kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Geyer of Colaba to whom many thanks are due as also to Messrs. Christie, Leitch, and Stewart, who worked the lantern and otherwise assisted during the evening. A very good collection was taken at the close of the entertainment in aid of the funds of the school.

HOW A PARSEE JOINED "THE ARMY," AND WHAT CAME OF IT.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes charged two Parsees, named Jehangirjee Framjee and Pherozeshah Sorabjee, with disorderly behaviour in a public place on the night of the 28th instant. In this case it appears that as Abdulla Mohammed Hoosein stepped out of the Salvation Hall at No. 2, Marine Lane, Dhobie Talao, he was met by the prisoners, who commenced jostling and pushing him about, at the same time striking him on the head. This behaviour on their part was occasioned by his having embraced Christianity and joined the Salvation Army. Lawrence Francis deposed that the two Parsees struck the boy after service on the night of Sunday, because he was received into the Army. His Worship fined Jehangirjee Rs. 4, but discharged the second accused.

A MARWARI ROBBED BY HIS OWN GOLDSMITH.—Before Mr. Richardson yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Inspector Nolan charged Nana Gunnoo, with the theft of a silver bar and a bangle, valued at Rs. 32-5-3. The property was claimed by a Marwaree Raja Rupa, in whose service the prisoner was employed as a goldsmith. The bar and bangle were not missed by the Marwaree until the police appeared at his shop with the accused in their custody, and he then identified his property. Both the silver articles were found in the possession of Nana, when he was searched by the police. His arrest was effected by a number of Khoja boys who, hearing the cry of "thief! thief!!" raised after the fugitive, pursued him. The evidence of the witness Mahomed Khimjee went to show that when the prisoner was stopped in the streets and searched the bangle and silver bar were found upon him. The Magistrate convicted Nana on the evidence adduced, and sentenced him to undergo hard labour for three months.

THE ALLEGED TRAFFICKING IN GIRLS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, the case in which Abraham Schwartz and Eliza Silverberg stand charged with criminally hiring a young girl, named Annetta Silverberg, came on for hearing. Superintendent MacDermott expressed his desire to the Court to be allowed to withdraw the prosecution pending further instructions and evidence in the matter from Austria, which are expected by every mail. He said he held a document which showed the girl's age to be 16 years and 5 months. It was written in the German language, but had not been signed by any testator. The prosecution had good grounds to believe that Annetta is not more than 15 years of age. Both the prisoners commenced weeping, and informed the Court that as the girl was in its hands, their desire was that she should be sent home. His Worship made an order that she should still remain in the Industrial Home, where he hoped she would behave herself. The prisoners received their amount of bail which they had deposited, but were informed that proceedings would be re-instituted on receipt of instructions from Austria.

A THIEVING HAMAL SEVERELY PUNISHED.—Inspector Briscoe, of the A Division, yesterday placed Baboo Tomard, a native of Mangalore, before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of theft as a servant of a watch and gold chain, valued at Rs. 50, three currency notes for Rs. 10 each, Rs. 20 in cash, 23 Turkish gold coins, valued at Rs. 150, 80 Persian silver coins, Rs. 32 in value, a gold ring, set with a ruby, and numerous other valuables, and articles of the collective amount of Rs. 416-12. Prisoner was employed as a hamal on a salary of Rs. 9 per mensem by the complainant, Sassoon Solomon, residing in Forbes Street, and a merchant by trade. Early on the morning of the 23rd, the accused was arrested at Kamateepoora on suspicion. Subsequent enquiries led to the recovery of the above property, which were identified by the complainant. Prisoner denied stealing the cash, but admitted the theft of the remaining portion of the property. His Worship convicted him on the evidence and his own voluntarly admission, and taking into consideration a previous conviction sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF PRISONERS ON BAIL.—Inspector Morar Rao yesterday appeared before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Courts, and prayed for a notice to be issued on Hajee Mahomed Hajee Dawood to show cause why he should not produce the two men, Murteza Mahomed Mustafkhan and Mahomed Nabikhan, who had been bailed out in the sum of Rs. 7,000 each and one surety for a similar amount, or why the amount of the bail bond signed by him should not be forfeited to Government. In this case it will be remembered that the two accused, together with another accomplice, named Mahomed Vazir, were arrested in a house at Pydhownie, with property to the amount of Rs. 23,500 in their possession, fraudulently obtained. The theft was committed at Moradabad, and on an application being forwarded to Bombay by the authorities of that city for a transfer of proceedings, his Worship enlarged them on bail on Rs. 7,000 each and one surety in a similar amount. Haji Mahomed Haji Dawood came forward and furnished the required surety, depositing title-deeds for that amount. Inspector Morar Rao presented a telegram to his Worship from the District Superintendent of Police, Moradabad, addressed to the Commissioner of Police of this city, stating that the two accused had not put in their appearance. It was on these grounds that the application was made, which was granted by the Magistrate.

THE EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.

THE Government of India have just issued another long statement replying to attacks on the excise administration. The Rev. Mr. Evans in August 1889 addressed a letter to the Secretary of State in which, among other things, he alleged that in the North-West Provinces and Oudh and Bengal a system prevailed under which contracts were given in connection with certain distilleries or otherwise to persons who undertake to sell the maximum quantity of liquor, and further that the lessees were required to pay duty on a certain minimum quantity. The Local Governments concerned were asked to reply to these charges. The answer given by Bengal was absolutely in the negative, no such system being in force. A letter from Mr. Gupta, the officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, contains the following paragraph:—"The statements made in Mr. Evans' memorial on this subject are absolutely and grossly incorrect, and their inaccuracy is all the more astounding because from the figures he quotes it is clear he must have had before him the Board's Administration Report for 1887-88, which explains the system in existence in Bengal under each item of excise revenue. In describing, therefore, what he calls the system of licensing in force in Bengal he must have drawn on his imagination, assisted possibly by some vague notion that some such system as he described was in operation somewhere. It is hard to conceive ignorance so complete of a subject which Mr. Evans says has been the patient study of a lifetime."

As regards the North-West Provinces it appears that the system complained of is in force in two districts and part of a third only, out of a total of forty-nine districts. The minimum quantity of liquor on which duty must be paid is fixed at an amount which is designed not to stimulate the consumption, the object being, as in the corresponding case in Bombay, to prevent illicit transactions and ensure the sale of taxed liquor by the licensee. Mr. Evans was totally incorrect in asserting that the minimum figure is or was liable to be raised by competing parties at the auction, or that there was any possibility of success in competition being attained by offering to guarantee a larger minimum sale. As a matter of fact, the minimum figure is always fixed by the Collector before the auction.

The Government of India in their despatch to the Secretary of State concludes as follows:—"We have no reason for supposing that the Rev. Mr. Evans made the statements to which we have referred otherwise than in good faith, but it appears to us that such recklessness in assertion as we have shown to exist in this case, coupled with a claim to special knowledge of the subject on the ground of long experience and patient study of the question, is hardly less culpable than intentional misstatement of facts."

There is also published a long correspondence regarding an inquiry into the excise administration of the tea districts of Bengal and Assam. This also was founded on a despatch from the Secretary of State. The Local Governments made the most exhaustive examination into the question, and their reports are now published in full. The Government of India have come to the conclusion that in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, the only two districts in which tea is extensively grown in Bengal, the evidence collected does not support the view that there has been any increase of drinking or drunkenness among the garden coolies in recent years. Facilities for obtaining drink have not been increased, and the selection of sites for shops has always received careful consideration, the wishes of planters being allowed due weight. There is therefore no reason for a change, more particularly as the majority of the planters are in favour of the outstill system in preference to any other. As regards Assam similar conclusions have been arrived at. Drinking is now more prevalent than it has been any time within the last twenty years, and inquiries show there is now less illicit manufacture and secret drinking. The Government of India in the course of their despatch say: "The consideration of reports from Bengal and Assam in this matter leads, in our opinion, irresistibly to the conclusion that the accusations made against the excise administration in the tea districts are, for the most part, unfounded and, in all cases, exaggerated. Nevertheless we do not regret that these complaints have been made, because the inquiries that ensued have brought the planters into closer communication with the district authorities on the subject, with the result that they have been brought to look into the complex questions of excise administration more from than one point of view, to understand the difficulties with which the district officers have to contend, and have thus acquired information which qualifies them to advise and assit Government in future."

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

THE BAYLEY SHIELD COMPETITION.

AT the Coorla Range, yesterday morning, the D Company, of the Bombay Volunteers, overtopped any score ever made for the Bayley Shield Competition. Last year the same company bore off the palm with 621 points, and this year they scored the grand total of 654 points. Sergt. H. Black tops all the other scores with 72 points, Volunteers C. Stephens and E. W. Ellis following up with 69 points each. It is worthy of remark that nine out of the ten who represented D Company in the Bayley Shield Competition have all scored over 60 points. The following are the scores:—

Rank and Names.	150 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Sergt H Black	24	25	23	72
Vol L Valladares	24	19	20	63
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens	26	19	23	68
Vol L Moore	21	19	15	55
Vol C Stephens	26	20	23	69
Vol E W Ellis	25	21	23	69
Vol J W Gordon	23	22	18	63
Vol W D Small	23	21	23	67
Corpl J A McKinnon	23	22	21	66
Vol R J Byrne	24	17	21	62
Total	239	205	210	Grand Total 654

CHRISTMAS DAY ON THE FLAGSHIP BOADICEA.

THE men on board the Boadicea had a very pleasant time of it on Christmasday, when a special dinner was provided for them, and each mess vied with each other in decorating the lower deck. The effect was strikingly artistic, among the gay bunting and greenery, devices composed of Christmas cards, pictures, photographs, &c., being humurously blended. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne with a party from Government House, and a few personal friends of the Admiral, went on board a little before 10-30 a.m., and joined in Divine Service, which was held on the quarter-deck of the vessel. Their Excellencies were received by Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, and a guard-of-honor of the marines drawn up near the gang way presented arms, while the band played the National Anthem. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Clarkson, the chaplain of the vessel, and Flag Lieutenant Ogleby presided at the harmonium. Service being over, their Excellencies and friends, attended by the Admiral and the Hon'ble Captain Curzon Howe and staff, proceeded to the quarter-deck aft, and then went down to the lower or mess deck, preceeded by the band playing the "Roast Beef of Old England." The place down below was very prettily and tastefully decorated, and the several mess tables were groaning with the good things provided, which, besides the seasonable *pieces de resistance*, included ham, turkey, and other joints. Their Excellencies and party started from the port side of the vessel, and at the head of each mess were asked to partake of cakes, plum-puddings, biscuits, &c., and in every instance graciously accepted the offer. On arrival at the Chief Petty Officers' mess, the party were offered some wine, and in the name and on behalf of the sailors and marines of Boadicea were wished a Happy Christmas. His Excellency drank some wine, and wished them in return a very Merry Christmas. The rest of the party also accepted the offer as they passed by, and admired the different decorations at each mess. At one mess there was a representation of the Boadicea tatooed with pins on brown paper, which attracted special attention, and a Christmas Card, representing two sailors dancing, which was sent on board with Captain and Mrs. Petley's compliments, seemed to be greatly appreciated, as it held a conspicuous position among the decorations. Their Excellencies and party having gone round the vessel returned to the quarter-deck headed by the band, and remained for a short while as the guests of the Admiral. Soon after the boatswain's mate piped the hands to dinner, to which ample justice was done, with a plentiful supply of beer and grog. Dinner being over, the time was merrily passed with singing, dancing, and no end of jollity.—*Daily News.*

SIR A. C. LYALL ON THE INDIAN FRONTIERS.

SIR A. C. LYALL, K.C.B, delivered a lecture on the "Frontiers of India," before a numerous audience at Toynbee Hall on Dec. 6. In commencing his discourse the lecturer remarked that, though the most remarkable of England's possessions, India was at the same time the least secure, because it was a country that had constantly been invaded, and might, for all we knew, be invaded again; for we held it by very much the same right that other people had held it—the right to keep it if you can. We also had a moral claim to hold it. On the other hand, India had perhaps the best natural frontiers of any country in the world. With the aid of a large map Sir A.C. Lyall pointed out how completely the north-west of India was encircled by the Himalayas. From this side there could be no fear of invasion, and passing further up to the passes by which most invading armies have entered the country, he said we were fortunate in having political buffers, such as Afghanistan and other countries, to stand between us and other Powers. These were the passes that had to be guarded at any cost. A peculiarity of the north-west of India was that savagery was only separated from civilisation by an imaginary line. In the mountainous districts a man's life was not worth a moment purchase, whilst across the line it was as safe as in London. North of our frontier line there was another interminable range of hills, and there was no country less unknown in the world than that which lay beyond. The Indians suffered severely from the raids constantly being made by the savages from these hills, to prevent which it was impossible to take any very effective measure. Up to 1886 (said the lecturer) our frontiers were well defined, but in that year they were enormously extended by the annexation of Upper Burmah, so that the line now extended right up the Chinese empire, touching the French possessions of Cochin China and Tonquin. The consequence was that British India was more extensive now than ever it was before; and he hoped it would not spread further. We had now come close up to China and Russia, and it was not too much to say that these two great Powers, together with England, would in the future divide Asia. The rich plains of India were a constant temptation to the people in the more barren and colder districts, and in saying this he did not exclude Russia, because Russia had immense possessions in the north-west which were mere deserts, and their was no doubt that a country like that must always look with something like envy on a magnificent possession like India, and all he could say was that it was a land we had in trust from our fathers: we were doing our best for its real advancement, and we should be a poor and craven set of people if we did not hold it as long as we could. (Applause.)

OUR OFFICERS, WHERE DO WE GET THEM.

FROM what source do we obtain our officers? asks the *Army and Navy Gazette*. The returns of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will give as satisfactory an answer to the question as it is possible to obtain. Here then, are the facts. At Woolwich it seems there were, at the date of the last report, 274 gentlemen cadets under instruction. Of these, the largest number—129—were the sons of officers of the Army. The next largest number—60—were the sons of private gentlemen, merchants, &c. Then come sons of clergymen, 21; of India civil servants, 18; of judges, barristers and solicitors, 17; of officers of the Navy, 12; of civil servants, 8; of doctors, 6; of baronets, 2; and of Members of Parliament, 1. At Sandhurst there were 301 cadets. Here, again, the sons of officers of the Army predominate, Major-Gen. Clive, the commandant, giving the number of soldiers' sons undergoing the College course as 174. The remaining numbers are:—Sons of private gentlemen, 55; of clegymen. 28; of Indian civil servants, 18; of merchants, 17; of officers of the Navy 10; of medical men, 6; of barristers and civil engineers, 5 each; of solicitors, 4; of bankers, civil servants, justices of the peace, and professors, 3 each; of architects, authors, brewers, Ceylon civil servants, iron-masters, land agents, manufacturers, peers and secretaries 2 each, and of advocates, bank agents, captains merchant-service, clerks, commissioners New River Company, judges, Postmaster-General, registrars, and schoolmasters, 1 each. The most satisfactory feature of the return from which we quote is the large number of officers' sons who seek entrance to the Army. There is only one other principal source of supply—the—Militia—and there is no reason to suppose that the returns of those obtained by that means would very much from the tables before us. A soldier's son ought surely to make the best soldier, for he will join the profession of arms with military instincts. In the interests of the Army and the nation, we hope that the proportion of officers obtained from this source will be fully maintained. If it is, there will be no feat that the professional qualities and general tone of the commissioned rank will deteriorate.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

CIVIL.

India Office, Dec. 8.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Edward Knox, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William, in the room and place of Maynard Brodburst, Esq., deceased.

MILITARY.

War Office, Dec. 9.—7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. R. W. Burton-Phillipson to be Captain, in succession to Major U. G. C. de Burgh, Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Second Lieut. F. G. C. Humfrey to be Lieutenant, vice R. W. Burton-Phillipson.

8th Hussars.—Quartermaster and Honorary Capt. James Andrew Hefferon has been placed on retired pay.

13th Hussars.—Second Lieut. G. D'E. H. Fullerton to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

Grenadier Guards.—Major and Lieut-Col. and Col. Ralph Leeke retires on half-pay; Lieut Aubrey H. McMahon to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. A. W. Cotton, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Regimental Districts.—Col. A. Murray, D. S. O., from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, to be Colonel to command the 72nd (Seaforth Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's) and 79th (the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders) Regimental Districts, vice Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).—Second Lieut. John R. Carden has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).—Second Lieut. William D. Turner has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment).—Captain Llewellyn S. Mellor to be Major, vice T. Blake-Humfrey, promoted Lieutant-Colonel on half-pay; Lieut. Cleveland E. Greenway to be Captain, vice H. Eley, retired.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).—Second Lieut. Hugh F. B. Champain has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Bedfordshire Regiment.—Second Lieut. E. F. Rowe to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

The Leicestershire Regiment.—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieut. H. Colquhoun, dated February 5, 1890, is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Army Service Corps with an anterior date.

The Lancashire Fusiliers.—Supernumerary Capt. Edward Roderick Owen to be Captain, vice C. F. Randolph, seconded.

The Cheshire Regiment.—Lieut. Henry R. Cholmondeley to be Captain, vice R. Armstrong, seconded; Capt. Henry R. Cholmondeley has been seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. Arthur de C. Scott has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The East Lancashire Regiment.—Capt Edward H. F. Finch has been seconded for service as Adjutant of the 3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The East Surrey Regiment.—Capt. A. B. Dunsterville, having completed his period of service as Adjutant, has vacated that appointment.

The Border Regiment.—Lieut. Alexander H. Garden has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Supernumerary Lieut. Lewis I. Wood, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice A. H. Garden.

The Royal Sussex Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Edwin Wardroper to be placed on half-pay.

The Hampshire Regiment.—Lieut. Mervyn de Montmorency to be Captain, vice R. H. Gill, seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

The South Staffordshire Regiment.—Lieut. Robert F. B. Glover to be Captain, in succession to Major G. E. Lloyd, D.S.O., employed with the Egyptian Army.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Major Francis W. S. Grant to be placed on retired pay.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment.—Second Lieut. Cecil Kaye to be Lieutenant, vice E. H. Richardson, promoted.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.—Lieut Francis A. Jacques has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants to complete establishment:—G. A Strahan, probationer, Indian Staff Corps; A. C. J. Campbell.

The Highland Light Infantry.—Major Reginald C. Singleton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Col. A. H. C. Lynch, placed on half-pay; Capt. Carteret W. Cary to be Major, vice R. C. Singleton.

The Gordon Highlanders.—Supernumerary Major Charles W. H. Douglas to be Major, vice O. J. Cavanagh, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay; Lieut. Cecil F. N. Macready to be Captain, in succession to Major C. W. H. Douglas, who holds an extra-regimental appointment; Second Lieut. Walter Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice C. F. N. Macready

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—Supernumerary Lieut. John E. R. Brush, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice H. de V. Harvest, seconded.

Staff.—Lieut. E. Milner, Scots Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to H. E. Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G., Governer and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong and its dependencies.

Army Service Corps.—Major John William Brooke Parkin to be Lieutenant-Colonel upon the Supernumerary List

Medical Staff.—Deputy Surgeon-General James Landale, M.D., retires on retired pay; Surgeon Norman Hay Forbes resigns his commission; Quartermaster and Honorary Capt. James Douglas Marshall retires upon retired pay.

Memoranda.—Major-Gen. John Thompson retires on retired pay; Col. William Clive Justice, C.M.G. Colonel on the Staff, Jamaica, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay and temporary Major-General, to be Major-General, vice R. R. Gillespie, C.B., deceased. Brigade Surgeon Henry V. Carter, M.D., Retired List, Bombay Medical Depart- ment, Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, has been granted the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, in consideration of his eminent services to medical science.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—William F. Kerr, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment); James B. McDougal, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment); Edwin Wardroper, the Royal Sussex Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Gleig, from half-pay, has retired on pension.

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. Joseph Gabbett, Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Reserve of Officers.—Lieut. P. L. Scott resigns his commission. George Wolfe, Esq., late Lieutenant, 8th Hussars, to be Lieutenant.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surgeon James Scott Wilson, M.D., having vacated his Volunteer medical appointment, ceases to be an officer of the Reserve.

War Office, Dec. 5.—Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Henry St. John Vaughan le Marchant Thomasle-Marchant having completed five years' service as a Reimental Lieutenant-Colonel, has been placed on half-pay; Lieut Donald Bremner has been seconded for service with the Egptian Army; Superintending Clerk William Change Perry to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice W. H. Long, retired; First Class Master Gunner John Dickens to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice W. J. Emby, retired.

The undermentioned Captains, from the Seconded List, to be Captains:—William Henry Darby, in succession to St. A. B. Warde, promoted; William Hanna, vice K. J. W. Murchison, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Gilbert Saulton Jones, vice W. M. Russell, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The undermentioned Captains to be Adjutants:—Sir Godfroy Vignoles Thomas, Bart., vice A. H. C. Phillpotts, promoted; Richard Arthur Milton Henn, vice St. A. B. Warde, promoted.

Memoranda.—Lieut. Gen. Benjamin Lumsden Gordon, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, has retired upon a pension, with extra annuity. Col. William Robert Craster, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has retired upon a pension, with extra annuity.

The following promotions take place in succession to Lieut.-Gen. B. L. Gordon, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, retired on Nov. 15, 1890, and to Gen. Sir F. S. Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., promoted General Supernumerary to the establishment on Nov. 28, 1890:—Major-Gen. Charles Joseph MacMahon, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-General; Major-Gen. Hubert le Cocq, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Lieutenant-General; Major-Gen. Harry McLeod, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Lieutenant-General; Lieut-Col. and Col. Henry James Thornton, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Major-General; Col. John Arthur Tillard, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Major-General.

NAVAL.

Admiralty, Dec. 2.—The undermentioned Chief Engineers have been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet:—Richard Harris, William Henry Creber Gale, William Henry Skinner.

December 3.—The following Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, viz.:—Thomas Thorne, Frank William Hawkins, William John Bevan. Acting Engineer Harry George Andrews has been confirmed in the rank of Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's Steam-ship Fentakota, 2,209 tons Captain J P Gavin, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Greenock (29th November) with a cargo of 3,496 tons coals.

THE P & O Co's Steam-ship Gwalior, 1,602 tons, Captain Francis Cole, arrived in harbour on last Sunday from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Captain J H Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugoa, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs, Miss and Master Rogers, Mr Wadia, and 50 deck.

THE Steam-ship Falls of Inversnaid, 1,709 tons, Captain F Wilson, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Shields (24th November) with a cargo of 3,662 tons, coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE Steam-ship Eiffel Tower, 2,004 tons, Captain E Bindon, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Barry (29th November) with a cargo of 3,713 tons coals, and Mrs Gallagher and 3 children and Miss Buriscorjie as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Burma	1205	Otts	A	Glade & Co.
" Hooseinee	993	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co.
" Ehrenfels	1517	Kayser	D	Glade & Co.
" B. Ardrossan	917	Peat	M	W. & A. Graham & Co
" City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame		Sir C Forbes & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Etolia	2231	Billings	1	K. Nixon & Co.
" Roumania	2207	Laird	2	W & A Graham & Co
" R. Rubattino	3086	Merolo	3	F Bozzoni.
" Lombardy	3023	Jephson	4	P & O Co.
" Gwalior	1602	Cole	4	P & O Co.
" Imperatrix	2440	Egger	8	A H Lloyds S N Co.
" Bellagio		Blacklock	9	W. & A. Graham & Co
" Wistow Hall	2138	Kelly	13	Edward Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Gwalior (s)	Cole	Hongkong, Dec 10.
	R. Rubattino (s)	Merolo	Genoa, Dec 10.
29	Taif (s)	Hannah	Marmugoa, Dec 27.
	Peshawur (s)	Wheler	London, Dec 4.
	Rufford Hall	Millard	Liverpool, &c.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Kilwa (s)	Boon	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer R. Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
" Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
" Rufford Hall, for Liverpool and Marseilles.
" Arabia, for the Persian Gulf.
" Vadala, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
23 City of Calcutta s. .Thoms .....Glasgow, Nov. 7.
Maharani s.....Budd ....

DEPARTURES.

December 23.—Steamers Khiva and Roma.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Etolia s—17 cases writing paper, M A M Shurfually
10 cases confectionery, Owin and Okell.
Nubia s—1 butt whiskey, Phillips and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Atmore s—35 casks beer, Dajeebhoy Dadabhay.
Pekin s—10 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrinfels s—9 cases lamps, N Vullee; 8 cases lamps, F Jaffer; 25 cases playing cards, H Jewabhoy; 250 cases candles, Lyon and Co; 250 cases candles S Heptoola.
Huzarat—375 cases window glass, S.R Sookhia; 80 cases brandy, Dinshajee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—4 cases Pianofortes Marcks and Co; 12 cases Lamps, &c., J Rahimtoola; 5 cases Lamps, J Soonjee; 10 bales colored paper, T A Davar and Sons.
Drachenhfels s—cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bazanjee 2 qr casks rectified spirit, Pestanjee and Co.
Atrato s—1 hogshead brandy, S B Fraser and Sons

FROM BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—150 case beer, Glade and Co.
Ganges s—75 cases wines, D Dadabhay

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—25 cases pot paper A. Syedally; 7 bales printing paper, N S Pochajі and Co; 15 bales printing paper, C Lookmanjee; 150 bales writing paper, M A M Shurufally; 4 cases

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE SAILOR HATS, Covered Cloth, Fancy Cloth Bands, in every Favorite Shade, extremely Stylish. Rs. 3.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS and COLLARD and COLLARD'S PIANOS, a stock of these beautiful instruments, which are specially made or India, always on show at the appointed agents. Show-Rooms, 33, Rampart Row, S. ROSE and Co.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50, Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill in Lanowli Woods. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent cable. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

SPARE AMMUNITION for No. 2 AIR-GUN, bullets 1,000, Rs. 2 ; 1 dozen darts, Rs. 1-8 ; Springs Rs. 3 ; Spare Ammunition for No. 3 Air-Gun, 500 bullets, Rs. 2 ; 1 dozen darts, Rs 2 ; Spring (replaced), Rs. 3—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET or SOLD—AIRY BUNGALOW with large outhouse and compound, fit for an Industry. Apply near ANGLO-INDIAN MILLS, opposite Chinchpookly Station.

SURGICAL, MEDICAL and MONTHLY NURSES are available on application to the SISTER SUPERIOR, at the European General Hospital, from whom all information may be obtained.

NATIVE ART POTTERY —Wonderland, School of Art Compound.—New colours and Shapes, suitable for presents. Very moderate prices.

AUCTION SALE of Captain KENDALL'S Valuable Furniture, American Harmonium, at the "Admiralty House," Middle Colaba, TO-DAY, at 1 p. m.

READERS of HOME NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES will please see to-day's Advertisement of the BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY, in another Column.

AS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE is a real Specific for Dysentery with or without blood or slime, and as it has cured almost hopeless cases, it has become a very favorite medicine with Europeans. For certificates of cures see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, Price 4 and 8 Annas per Phial.

WANTED, a THIRD MASTER for B. E. S. Byculla Boys' School. Salary Rs. 70, with prospects of increase—Apply to the HEAD MASTER.

WANTED, a RUSSIAN TEACHER.—Some one who will read with advertiser one hour a day. Apply to "X.," care of this Paper.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

PEARSE'S CAKES for the NEW YEAR. Beautiful Sweets, Bon-Bon Crackers, &c.—Church, Gate Street, Fort.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goibkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of ISOPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 75, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow, Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER, Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.

FOR SALE.—A Fast Pony and DOG-CART, with removable top Harness, etc., driven by a lady, Price Seven hundred Rupees. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade Hotel.

THE Official Assignee is prepared to Receive offers for Mr. W. M. MACDONALD'S horse, B. A. A. "Shoohab" height 14-2½, age 7 years.

A BLACK TRUNK, MARKED W. H. P. on the top and P. in a red Diamond on each end, has been taken away in error. Please return to WATSON'S HOTEL.

LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

GAIETY HOTEL, behind Cathedral, opposite Elphinstone Circle, 4 Airy Rooms and 2 Bath Rooms, on each floor. First class table. Terms moderate. Special terms to permanent Boards. Apply to MANAGER.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.—Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on the Best Site, near the Post Office. Every attention paid to Visitors. Charges moderate. Board and Lodging excellent. Apply MANAGER, Lanowli Hotel, Lanowli.

TO BE LET.—Airy and Commodious RESIDENCES on the Colaba Causeway, Nos. 5 and 6. First, Second, and Third floors. Rent Moderate. Apply to N. J. FRAMJEE, House Agent, No. 5, Armenian Lane.

TO LET.—Three Charming BUNGALOWS on Parel Hill, commanding a splendid view. For rent apply to P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or procooding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.
In Wood or Iron with best double woven.
WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.
Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES. A fresh supply received by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna,
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY, ORNAMENTS, AND PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jaitha, Bhima and Co., the pledgees, and on account and risk of the estate of Amerchund Tulukchund Javeri Sha, Sobhagchund Tulukchund Javeri Sha, and Balubhai Tulukchund Javeri Sha, who until lately carried on business under the name and style of Tulukchund Bhaychund, insolvents, and with the consent and approval of Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th December, 1890, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, a large quantity of jewellery, ornaments, pearls, viz :—

1 large diamond, weighing about 90 ratics.
Strings, and bundles of pearls of sizes.
Necklace of large pearls.
Pearl nose rings.
Pearl raifools (bangles).
Loose diamonds, pearls, emeralds, rubies.
Gold kalee gathy, sanklans, goongree, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 30, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIAN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, near Bengally Jatha, the undermentioned bales of Hessian cloth, on account and at the risk of the undermentioned purchasers—

On account and at the risk of Goculdas Jethani—
15 bales Hessian cloth, 40 in. by 8 oz., s.s. "Levada."
Also on the same day at 3 p.m. and on the same premises—
On account and at the risk of the concerned and by order of Mr. Goculdas Jethani—
K G J P, 21 unhemmed bales of gunny bags, each 400 pieces, 40 by 28 Shiraz Mill, s.s. "Nizam."

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c, &c, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, wastepapers, &c, &c.
Also one case containing pressure marked W. T. R. 340 W. B. Walter, invoice No. 90, of 17, 10, 90, consigned to Mr. J. F. Walke.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd January 1891, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

23 bales grey shirtings.
12 " " dhooties and sarries.
3 " " and yellow shirts and pants.
3 " " towels.
1 " " brown half hose.
5 cases white shirtings.
5 " Turkey red prints.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 6th and 7th of January, 1891, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a consignment of 3 bales woolens, consisting of black and blue twilled coatings, brown and black meltons ; checked and striped tweeds ; brown and and black broadcloths ; pilot naps ; diagonal and worsted coatings, &c.

Each piece measures only 10-15 yards, and will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, December 30, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29.

REUTER tardily telegraphs, under date the 27th instant, the Bank of England Returns for the week ending last Wednesday, on which day they disclosed a falling off in the Bank's Reserve of 2 per cent. since the date of the previous Statement, making it stand at 42 per cent. of the Liabilities. The same message reports that five lakhs of extra Bills on Calcutta were allotted at 1s. 6 3-16d., which is the same rate as was obtained at the regular Sales last Wednesday, and at the subsequent extra allotments. Last week's shipments of Specie are wired as £70,000 in Silver, and £100,000 in Gold to this port, and £30,000 in Gold to Calcutta. The latest advices from New York concerning Cotton and Silver were included in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	15,53,901
" " Branches ...	"	"	1,37,389
Other Deposits ...	Dec.	"	24,11,970
Government Securities ...	"	"	48,664
Loans ...	"	"	4,12,600
Bills Discounted ...	Inc.	"	4,72,644
Cash with other Banks ...	"	"	1,45,960
Cash and Currency Notes ...	Dec.	"	9,57,950

Notwithstanding the lull in business during the past holiday week, or perhaps rather owing to the necessity for providing against the absence of financial accommodation through the usual channels for several days, the Presidency Banks' Statement issued this afternoon, and which embraces a period of but three business days since the date of the previous Return, discloses a considerable increase in the demand for Money. The actual diminution in the Cash Balance is given as some 9¼ lakhs ; but the figures which we give above show that owing to the large decrease of 24 lakhs in Private Deposits, and a material increase in Bills Discounted, the net increase in the trade demand, notwithstanding some falling off in Loans, had been about 24½ lakhs, which, however, had been counterbalanced to a considerable extent by an accession to Government Deposits.

COTTON has continued to be very quiet in tone here to-day, and business has again been upon a small scale, the reported purchases not summing up more than 1,000 bales, of which about half was New Julgaum, at Rs. 173-4, and the balance, Khangaum and Indore, in equal proportion, at Rs. 182, and Rs. 176 per candy, respectively.

The news to hand by wire this morning from the Cotton districts is, with the exception of that from Dhulia in the Oomra circle, where the weather continued cloudy, and the dew fall was insufficient ; and from Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, where the plants were suffering from cold winds in some places, of a distinctly favourable tenor, the weather all over the area having become bright and seasonable again with no further sign of rain anywhere. The picking of the crop had become general at Broach, and was proceeding partially throughout the Dhollera circle, the outturn in the Bhownugger district being expected to be less than it was last year.

WHEAT remains steady in tone, but only a small business has transpired to-day, and prices are quite unaltered, all round.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export on the bases of last quotations, and in a quiet market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton ...	6,080	bales.
Wheat ...	18,733	cwt.
Linseed ...	3,161	"
Gingelly ...	6,976	"
Poppy Seed ...	723	"
Ground Nuts ...	820	"
Castor Seed ...	1,225	"

FREIGHTS continue steady at last quotations, but there is very little demand for tonnage in any position, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling this morning, at 1s. 6 3-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6¼d. for three months' sight Credits ; but in the afternoon, notwithstanding news of a dull market from Calcutta, rates hardened, and closed at an advance of 1-16d. on the morning's quotations, with a steady feeling, a moderate amount of business having been done. Forward Bank Demand was quoted, at closing, at 1s. 6⅜d. for February delivery, and Credits, for the same month, at 1s. 6¾ to 13-16d., with ready rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 6⅛d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 6 to 1s. 6 1-16d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 6⅛d.		"
Credits do. ...	1s. 6 9-16d.		"
Francs do. ...	1·95¼ to ½		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day, but with not much fresh business passing, and Saturday's closing rates for Fours have been quoted throughout the day, say 104½ for cash, 104 1-16 for the settlement on the 5th proximo, and 103 13-16 for the 2nd February account. 106¾ to 107 is still the nominal price for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been a good enquiry for Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and a number of shares have advanced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 per share at our quotations. Otherwise the Market has been quiet but steady. Khangaum Press shares have advanced Rs. 15 ; and Munmar, Rs. 2½ per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 27th December as compared with the statement of the 20th December 1890 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 20. Rs.	Dec. 27. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Gov.. and other authorized Securities..	33,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office...	46,29,460	61,83,361
Do. do. at Branches ...	24,93,036	25,30,395
Other Deposits ...	6,50,33,718	6,26,21,746
Post Bills ...	6,374	6,374
Cash Credits, undrawn ...	3,45,027	3,47,789
	Rs. 8,57,10,583	8,49,89,665
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	79,03,207	78,51,543
Cash Credits on do. do.	13,56,737	14,36,275
Loans do. do. ...	21,72,533	17,59,933
Current Accounts overdrawn ...	1,693	1,689
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,42,61,333	1,47,33,977
Stamps, &c. ...	30,677	30,805
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,76,919		
Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,85,000	3,91,949	3,91,949
Bullion ...	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	2,72,978	4,18,938
Cash and Currency Notes ...	5,93,19,503	5,83,61,556
Rs.	8,57,10,583	8,49,89,665

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, DEC. 27.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here (three days ago), on the evening of the 24th inst.

PORT SAID, DEC. 27.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here the day before yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 29.

French mail steamers Melbourne, from China, and Niemen, from Calcutta, arrived.

SUEZ, DEC. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the morning of the 26th inst.

The Anchor Line s.s. Hispania passed Perim Homewards on the 27th inst., and the same Line steamer Nubia arrived at Marseilles on the same date.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending Thursday last show the following results :—Total bullion, £23,300,000, decrease, £1,100,000 ; public deposits, £5,400,000, increase, £1,000,000 ; other deposits, £30,300,000, decrease, £2,900,000 ; other securities, £28,600,000, unchanged ; notes and gold, £14,900,000, decrease, £1,900,000. The Bank's reserve is 42 per cent. of the liabilities.

Specie Shipments :—Silver to Bombay £70,000 ; gold to Bombay £100,000 ; gold to Calcutta £30,000. Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 63-16d.

Arrivals—Emir and Volturno.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

JACOB—Dec 5, at South-hill-park, Hampstead, wife of George Jacob, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.
LANE—Dec 4, at Broad Oak, Bexhill, wife of Frederick G A Lane, Blair Athol, Dickoya, Ceylon, of a son.
OATES—Nov 26, at Harlesden, wife of Eugene W Oates, Superintendent of Works, Burma, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FREUDENBERG—BURNSIDE—Dec 9, at St Jude's Church, South Kensington, Walther Freudenberg to Ida Mary, daughter of Sir B Burnside, Chief Justice of Ceylon.

DEATHS.

CROFTON—Dec 16th, at 12, Westbourne Square, London, Clara Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant-General James Crofton, R.E. (Retired).
EDWARDS—Dec 3, at Tillington House, Petworth, William Edwards, of Craigton, Rosshire, NB, late H M Bengal Civil Service, aged 74.
ESTRIDGE—Dec 7, at Norfolk-terrace, Brighton, Joseph Estridge, late Lieut-Col, R E, (Bombay), aged 79.
KING—Dec 4, at Jardine Burn, Greenock, Scotland, John King, of John King and Co, Howrah, Calcutta.
LUARD—Dec 4, at David-place, St Heliers, Jersey, Robert Davies Luard, late Bombay Civil Service, aged 85.
NISBET—Dec 6, at Clifton, Bristol, Harry Nisbet, formerly of the Hon East India Company's Civil Service, Bengal, aged 96.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CANDY—December 29, at Westropp House, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of E T Candy, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—GORDON—December 24, at St Andrew's Church, Karachi, by the Rev A B Watson, M A, Geo Scott, M B, Surgeon, Medical Staff, to Hetty Jackson Gordon, youngest daughter of the late James Gordon, Esq, Aberdeen, Scotland.

DEATH.

PINHEY—December 27, at Bombay, Robert William Spottiswood, 4th Judge of the Small Cause Court, aged 37 years. Deeply regretted.
WINTER—December 22, at Kotri, Sind, Rowland Oswald, the beloved son of Arthur and Ellen Winter, aged 2 months and 5 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CAUDLE—December 11th, at Hatipoti, Upper Assam, the wife of C E Caudle of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BLACK—LA TOUCHE—December 26, at St George's Cathedral, by the Ven Archdeacon of Madras, assisted by the Rev Mr Parker, R J Black, Esq, to "Nellie," second daughter of Colonel W V La Touche, B S C.

DEATHS.

HODGES—December 23, at Cottayam, Francis John, infant son of the Right Rev Bishop and Amy Hodges.
STEPHENS—December 21, at Peshawar, suddenly, of pneumonia, John Stephens, Pleader, aged 64 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1890.

THE momentous question whether the extraordinary political complications which have supervened will hasten a dissolution of Parliament, and an appeal to the constituencies, is, according to letters received by yesterday's mail, eagerly discussed by almost every one in London. A prominent member of the Conservative Party, when asked by an Anglo-Indian whether he thought the General Election would come off soon, answered that the rank-and-file did not want an early dissolution, being of opinion that the Government should hold on. This guarded reply seemed to convey that the opinion of the rank-and-file was not altogether shared by the leaders of the Party, and that a decision in a contrary sense may be taken if circumstances seem to be propitious. Another correspondent writes to us that the information available to him confirms what Mr. Parnell stated on the 10th December, that, if circumstances do not greatly alter, the dissolution will come within three months. The hopes of the Liberal Party were unquestionably at the lowest ebb three weeks ago, when the attitude of Mr. Parnell and the apparent hesitation of the bulk of the Irish Parliamentarians in presence of his obdurate refusal to resign the leadership gave rise to the utmost elation amongst the Ministerialists—an elation which the Unionist *Spectator* denounced as indecent. The situation was somewhat modified when the large majority of the Irish members by pre-arrangement left Mr. Parnell with a minority of twenty-nine members in Committee Room No. 15, and proceeded in a body to the Conference Room, which was lighted up and in readiness with seats and desks, so that they could at once proceed to business and elect a new chairman. The news of this *coup d'etat* was hailed with eager satisfaction by Mr. Gladstone, who had begun to suffer in health and spirits from the prolonged strain and anxiety. "Thank God!" he is reported to have exclaimed, "God be praised! Home Rule is saved." It was somewhat premature to assume so much. Some of the organizers of the Liberal Party are of opinion that the chances of success at the General Election would have been improved if the Irish members had gone solid for Mr. Parnell, and thus given back to their allies complete freedom of action so that they might with a good conscience appeal to the English electorate without any reference to this burning question. The need of a good battle cry might, however, in that case have made itself felt ; the Party would have had no distinctive policy to oppose to the Government, which would have been absolute master of the situation, and the Liberal party would probably have been disastrously beaten. This aspect of the matter may possibly explain Mr. Gladstone's pious exclamation of thankfulness for what under any other circumstances would have been regarded as a very small mercy. It is not so easy as it might seem to the superficial to guage the direction of the political currents in the immediate future. It is a portent worth making a note of that Lord Salisbury, who a short month ago made scornful reference to fire-escapes, ten days later expressed at Waterfoot a hope that Mr. Parnell would win in the coming struggle for the leadership, and advised his hearers to "put their money on the Irish Chief!"

THE Mussulman community of India which has hitherto shrunk from the responsibility of facing boldly the question of female education may be encouraged by hearing, on the authority of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, that the Sultan has established and maintained several Girls' Schools at Constantinople and in other towns. This innovation is regarded as of the greatest importance, inasmuch as it guarantees for the future generations of Turks the advantages hitherto denied them of being trained in their early years by educated women. The Turks are the governing class of the Empire, and they have been very heavily handicapped in the competition with Greeks and other Christian communities by the fact that in their youth they have been brought up in harems, where the Circassian element has been in the ascendant. What this means is sufficiently indicated in a very interesting paper on "Life in the Harem," contributed by a Turkish lady, named Adalet, to the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*. The writer states that the Turkish girl has for some time past been looking with "deep disaffection on customs which leave her powerless, and make her an alien in her father's house." In the great harems, the Turkish women have been in the woeful minority of about three to a hundred Circassians who are wholly destitute of education and can neither read nor write. In most cases even the Turkish women are the daughters of Circassian mothers. But, seeing that they regard themselves as Turks, they look down upon the Circassians, who not only out-number them, but reign supreme. It has been the fashion when a young man of good family attains the age of twenty years, for a father to purchase two or three Circassians, one of whom the youth would marry, and regard as his sole wife during his father's life-time. His Turkish sisters were meanwhile married to Circassians, or officers in the army, so that they might dominate the household and be free from the presence of rivals. After the father's death, the young man added to his matrimonial establishment by the purchase of other Circassians, in numbers only limited by his means. It is satisfactory though somewhat startling to learn on such good authority that life in the harem is much the same as that led by a community of nuns, with this difference, that Circassian ladies have not the solace of reading, as they are nearly always profoundly ignorant. The Mussulman nun begins her day by repairing to her husband's room and dressing him, after which, in company with her rivals, she sweeps out his room, makes his bed, and dusts his clothes ; then the day's work is over, the time being filled in by listening to scandal-bearers, and playing backgammon. Such is the life in the old-fashioned harems in which the Turkish women, who are, as compared to the Circassians fairly well-educated, are scarcely able to hold their own. They have latterly found their chief consolation in reading French novels in which they have learned that in Western communities there is a practical equality between the sexes, and that women enjoy much freedom. Adalet, who speaks of the growing spirit of revolt amongst the Turkish women, does not refer to the influence of French novels in bringing it about. Mr. Shaw Lefevre furnishes this explanation, but he is at one with the Turkish lady in declaring, Turkish women will not submit any longer to the old system. Monogamy is becoming the rule, in part because the wealthy Turks who could afford to keep separate establishments and carriages for a plurality of wives are now not so numerous as they were, but chiefly because the educated Turkish girl will not submit to be superseded by an ignorant Circassian. Though herself a Turk, Adalet confesses to her shame that the Circassians, whatever bad principles may exist, arising from their total want of education, are redeemed by the many elements of beauty and virtue existing amongst them. The Turkish women are sceptical to a degree, and in the harems presided over by them the domestic virtues are considered old-fashioned, and the profession of religious feelings is derided as fanatical. "In fact," writes this candid Turkish lady, "no contrast can be greater than the one presented by a harem of Circassians, and one governed by a Turkish girl, for whilst in the first, religion being the first principle, every action is naturally judged by its standard, the other has utterly abolished religion as old-fashioned, and only receives its laws from the statutes of European civilisation." This fair Turk in writing thus, is entirely oblivious of the fact that she is herself a most satisfactory product of the very education she decries ; the unconscious testimony of her example may be taken as a set-off against the formal evidence she tenders in this interesting article. She does not appear to appreciate the full force of the fact cited by herself, that the Circassian outnumbers the Turks in the harems in the proportion of one hundred to three, and wielding moreover the potent charm of physical beauty are nevertheless outmatched and are in process of elimination by the superior intelligence and force of character of the Turkish ladies, who are better educated. The establishment of girls' schools in the chief cities of Turkey will give an impetus to this movement of emancipation, and render it irresistible.

THE story of the progress and further pacification of the Shan States constitutes a large proportion of the Burma Administration Report which has just been issued. Taken upon the whole the reports from all the States are satisfactory and their redemption is being surely if gradually wrought out. In the Southern and Eastern States British authority has been firmly established, and guerilla warfare at one time so great a strain upon the resources of district chiefs are now unknown. The people are recovering from the effects of the disorder which for years prior to British annexation had prevailed ; the chiefs have been permanently established, pretenders having withdrawn or abandoned their claims, and States which had been laid desolate by marauders are by degrees recovering their prosperity and becoming repopulated. In March last year the Chief Commissioner of Burma paid his first visit to the States, and held a general durbar when he impressed upon the chiefs the advantages which doubtless they had already appreciated, of the introduction of law and order into their country. The barriers of reserve and distrust built up by long-standing dissensions and intrigues have been or are rapidly being overcome, and in addition to the sentimental intercommunication of States, which the Chief Commissioner advocated it is gratifying to find that means of inter-tribal commercial communication are being provided by the construction of roads. Excellent progress is reported to have been made with the cart-road from Meiktila to the Shan plateau, and this road connecting as it does the Shan States with the plains of Burma, is already much used by caravans which promise much for the development of trade and the augmentation of the traders' well-being. Reference is made in the report to the visit which Mr. Scott, the Superintendent of the Shan States, paid to Kyaington relative to the proposal to make its Sawbwa a feudatory of the British Government. It was then decided that Kyaington should be treated as a State in subordinate alliance with the British Government preserving its independence as regards its domestic administration but agreeing to regulate its external policy in accordance with the advice of the Superintendent of the Shan States. A sanad has been granted to the Sawbwa on these conditions and these negociations are pronounced to have been among the most important events of the past year. Sawlawi, the chief of Eastern Karrenni, has continued to carry out loyally his engagements with the British Government, and has found it greatly to his advantage to do so, for the Government of India has remitted £10,000 of indemnity which he had agreed to pay, and given him an extension—possibly an interminable extension—of the time in which to pay another £10,000. Nothing of especial note is reported from the Northern Shan States since the abortive risings of some months ago. The attention of the Superintendent has for the most part been occupied in the Northern States with the idea of improving internal administration. One of his most important measures has been the initiation of a system of arms registration. The only State in which this has met with any marked success is Thibaw, where 2,500 muskets have already been marked and registered. Elsewhere the work has been slow, and Mr. Scott is doubtful whether the Sawbwas will be able to maintain or even effectually introduce the system into their territories without extraneous help. Some cause for satisfaction is however found in the fact that much success has been achieved in the suppression of public gambling which has and is still so great a stumbling block to progress. From all parts of the Shan States is the Superintendent able to record some progress, and there is little doubt that another year will bring reports of a still nearer approach to that ideal after which Mr. Scott and successive Chief Commissioners have for so long striven.

ACCORDING to present arrangements Lord and Lady Wenlock, who on the 9th inst. paid a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle, will arrive in Madras about the 21st of January. Their departure is being hastened in order that they may be able to receive the Czarewitch on the occasion of his visit to the Southern Presidency. Lord Wenlock appears to be popular with his neighbours, and the farewell dinner being got up in his honour promises to be a great success.

IT was rumoured a few days before the mail left, according to our London correspondent, that the Queen's Proctor intended to intervene in the case of Connemara *vs.* Connemara. He had made inquiries and could not obtain any confirmation of the report. Those who ought to know consider the story extremely improbable.

WE learn from our London correspondent that Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P. for Oldham, will move the rejection of Mr. Bradlaugh's revised Indian Councils Bill. This Bill, though admitted by a great improvement on the Bill submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Bradlaugh last Session, has, we are informed, attracted no attention in England, the disaster to the left wing of the Liberal Party fully occupying the public mind.

SIR ALFRED LYALL will deliver a lecture on a subject of Indian interest to the Society of Arts during the present season.

H. I. M. THE SHAH OF PERSIA has instructed the Persian Consul to confer upon H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan with a token of honour, for which purpose a durbar will be held this morning at ten o'clock at the residence

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DEATH OF AN ARCHÆOLOGIST.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Doctor Heinrich Schliemann, the celebrated Eastern archæologist, has died at Naples. His body will be embalmed and taken to Athens, where it will be buried.

THE STRIKE IN SCOTLAND.

The traffic on the Scotch Railway is improving slightly. The employés are now housed on the Railway premises, and are protected by the police from those on strike.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. W. O'Brien vehemently denies a statement made by the *Times* that he wrote an article in Patrick Ford's paper while in America.

THE MACKINLEY TARIFF BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Board of Trade journal concludes an exhaustive memorandum by stating that altogether the alarm regarding the effect of the Mackinley Tariff Bill on British trade in America is overrated and adds that only a small part thereof will be affected by the Bill.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A pan-American conference will meet at Washington on the 17th January to establish a Monetary Union with a silver coin common to all.

All the Republics will be represented with the exception of Urnguay, Paraguay, and Guatemala.

THE CALCUTTA CONGRE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Three resolutions were passed at to-day's session of the Congress. Although the meeting was thrown open to the general public without any admission fee the hall had not been filled. The first resolution condemned the recent enhancement of the salt-tax, and authorized the president to request its remission. The second resolution asked the Government to extend the provisions of permanent settlement with a view to practical action being taken, so that the fixity of permanency may be given to land revenue. The third resolution dealt with the recent orders of the Government of India prohibiting the Government officials attending the Congress meetings even as spectators more especially as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal declined to attend the meeting as a visitor. Mr. Yule, who seconded the resolution, said that for years now the St. Andrew's dinner, held at Calcutta, had been made a platform for political speeches, and had been not only patronised by Government officials but availed of by officials even from the highest to make political speeches. The order was a grave and serious mistake if issued by H. E. the Viceroy. He deliberately said it was a gross insolence proffered to the body of men whose chief characteristics are devotion to H. M. the Queen and devotion to the true interests of the country animated by as honest a purpose as any official in the country; and any insinuation in which instruction was carried on the ace of it as to the unworthiness of Congress meetings being unworthy of visits from Government officials, was an insult to which the members resented with the retort that in all the qualities of true manhood they were as good as any official.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The Social Conference was a success. Mr. Mohendra Lal Sircar presided. Mr. Caine and Mr. and Mrs Schwann spoke. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that public opinion be educated; that girls be married at twelve; completion at 14; imprisonment and ex-communication in cases of non-restitution be abolished; excommunication for voyage abolished; marriage of old men of 50 with girls of twelve be discouraged; and that a reform mission fund be established.

THE APPROACHING CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 29.

The detailed programme for the forthcoming camp-of-exercise has not been definitely settled as yet; that is, the places where the "battles," with which the camp will open, will be fought have not yet been decided upon. From the 5th to the 12th January, inclusive, the troops will be divided into two forces, the Northern and the Southern, who will come into contact frequently. Three general engagements will take place between them, after which the Northern Force will entrench itself below the two "Sisters" with outposts. The Southern Force having reconnoitered the position with Cavalry will then proceed to attack the position with Artillery, the troops engaged with the entrenched force being instructed in repairing the damage done by guns, remounting disabled ordnance, &c. On the 12th January the whole of the Southern Force will make a general atttack upon the Northern Force in its entrenched position.

On the 13th the whole of the troops will be formed into one grand division, under Major-General Solly-Flood, C. B., and a considerable amount of field-firing will be done by all three arms of the service, as well as by the Nordenfeldt guns from Bombay. The "siege train" will arrive on the 18th and will attack the position on the following day. After a severe attack by all arms, the breach made will be reported as practicable, and having occupied the trenches at night, the troops will make an assault upon and carry the position at daybreak on the 31st January. The imaginary enemy will then be supposed to have been driven from their fortified position, and the Cavalry will be sent in pursuit. Such is the general outline. The Sappers and Miners are still busy setting up temporary forts, dummies, screens, &c., for field-firing, and will in a few days have completed their work.

A rumour is afloat that his Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts may not, after all, be present at the camp.

The following Officers will attend the camp to assist on the umpiring staff, viz:—Colonel H. S Gough, C. M. G., Commanding the 18th Hussars at Mhow; Colonel J. T. Watling, Commanding the 4th Bombay Rifles at Bombay; Major S. Jackson, of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at Kamptee; Major G. F. Francis, of the 5th Bombay ry (Sind Horse), at Jacobabad; and Captain B. Hughes, of the 22nd Regiment, Bombay ry, stationed at Ahmedabad.

s now understood that the requisition from Head-Quarters for fifty mules from the ay Presidency will not interfere in any way he forthcoming camp, as the required mules e supplied from Mhow and Karachi.

e camp for the European troops which will art in the manœuvres will be pitched on a en piece of ground to the west of the Yerntral Jail, while the camp for the Native s w be pitched at Kalas, not far from the ters. The Commander-in-Chief's camp will bout mid between the two camps.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The temporary abatement of public interest in the political crisis was of short duration. The exciting proceedings at St. Stephen's last Saturday, and the still more exciting events now transpiring in Ireland, are almost the sole topic of conversation. Mr. Parnell certainly holds the field, and appears likely to continue to do so for some time to come. His opponents showed wisdom in taking a decisive step before the adjournment of Parliament, for if the conference had been adjourned to Dublin, it is by no means sure that the majority against his retention of the leadership would have been as great as it is. Whatever may be the feeling throughout the country—and the rural districts, where the influence of the Church is a reality, are supposed to be almost unanimously on the side of the anti-Parnellites—there is no doubt that in the capital as well as in Cork he can for the present, at any rate, carry everything before him. His popularity seems to be contagious, for the gentleman (Mr. Vincent Scully,) who opposes Sir John Pope Hennessy in Kilkenny—appropriate locality for such a struggle—was in London until Parliament adjourned, and until his arrival in Dublin was strongly opposed to Mr. Parnell's attitude. Only a few minutes ago I met a well-known wire-puller of the Gladstonian party, and he told me that he was speaking to Mr. Scully a few minutes before he started for Euston. Mr. Scully gave no indication then of the sudden volte-face that has since so greatly surprised his friends here. Is it the atmosphere of Dublin that tells so much in Mr. Parnell's favour? It is to be hoped for the sake of the majority who have deposed their late leader, and set up Mr. McCarthy in his place, that Mr. Tim Healy will not prove so pliable. In spite of the fact that he was foremost in the attack on Mr. Parnell it cannot be forgotten that in Leinster Hall he by general admission made the strongest of all the speeches in favour of ignoring the Nonconformist clamour for the expulsion of the leader. On that occasion he declared that Mr. Parnell was less a man than an institution, and concluded an impressive language with the words "You are requested not to speak to the man at wheel." Mr. Healy and his friends may deny that in view of what subsequently transpired as to Mr. Gladstone's views regarding the impossibility of steering the Home Rule ship into port with Mr. Parnell at the shed there was anything inconsistent in their subsequent conduct; but excited mobs do not listen to reason, and it is not hard to understand the rough treatment Mr. Healy has received since his return to Dublin. In the circumstances the "Chief Justice," as the crowd at Kingstown Pier nicknamed him, did not show much wisdom in travelling to Ireland at the same time as the popular idol. A cynical friend of mine suggests that if Mr. Healy had postponed his departure for twenty-four hours he might have been favoured with as enthusiastic a welcome as Mr. Parnell.

The conference on Saturday was like furious sittings, full of what in an adjoining chamber are called "scenes." The incident of the week, however, was next to the dramatic termination of the proceedings—Mr. Healy's allusion to Mrs. O'Shea (who is now cheered by Irish crowds!) and Mr. Parnell's savage retort. Mr. John Redmond, who perhaps more than any man, has inspired Mr. Parnell to offer a bold front to his enemies in the present struggle, in the course of his speech referred to Mr. Gladstone as the master of the Party. Thereupon Mr. Healy shouted out "who is to be the mistress of the Party?" This ejaculation naturally excited Mr. Parnell's followers, who cried out "shame," and uttered other observations "which," says the reporter, "could not be distinguished in the uproar." In the midst of the confusion Mr. Arthur O'Connor appealed to his "friend," the chairman. "Better appeal to your own friends," was the angry response of the angry leader; "better appeal to that cowardly little scoundrel there that in an assembly of Irishmen dares to insult a woman." Of what happened later when Mr. Justin McCarthy followed by 44 members of the party, retired to another room, and formally deposed Mr. Parnell there is little to add to the vivid account of the reporters. A too vivid account supplied by a news agency to some of the Sunday papers has been repudiated by those who were present. Staunch Liberals must have been considerably relieved when they read the contradiction, for if some of the statements in question had proved to be unexaggerated a useful weapon would have been put into the hands of their opponents.

While Mr. Parnell continues to play upon the race prejudices of his less enlightened countrymen by accusing Mr. Gladstone of trying to destroy the independence of the Irish party, English politicians are divided as to the credit attaching to the Liberal Leader for refusing to co-operate with the uncrowned king after the Divorce Court revelations. The Gladstonian Press cannot place the object of their devotion on too high a pinnacle. "Mr. Gladstone," declares one of the principal newspapers on the Liberal side, "has raised himself to a place even higher than he held before in the admiration of his countrymen. The old man who had devoted the remaining years of his active life to the service of Ireland, and who seemed to have the realization of his hopes almost within his grasp, chose to run the risk of complete failure rather than to give way by the hundredth part of a hair's breadth on a matter of great moral principle." Conservatives in answer to this ask why he did not run the risk a little sooner and taunt Mr. Gladstone with not having troubled himself about "great moral principles" until he ascertained how deeply the "backbone" of the Liberal party was stirred at the unveiling of Mr. Parnell's delinquencies. On the face of it there does seem some force in the charge of hypocrisy levelled at those who are in season and out of season extolling Mr. Gladstone for his crusade against looseness of conduct in public men. Why, people not unnaturally ask, was not Mr. Gladstone's letter written at once and not delayed until so many Liberal M. P.s and candidates—thirty-five—had announced their intention to Mr. Schnadhorst! Intimate friends of Mr. Gladstone say that he is not deserving of censure in the matter; that three minutes after reading the evidence given on the first day of the divorce case he made up his mind that either he or Mr. Parnell must retire; and that if this intimation did not reach Mr. Parnell earlier, it was not Mr. Gladstone's fault. The old difficulty as to Mr. Parnell's whereabouts is in some quarters alleged as the cause why some time elapsed before he knew Mr. Gladstone's intentions. As to whether Mr. Parnell was actually in possession of the letter or had had an opportunity of reading it, there is some doubt, but it is absolutely established, in spite of his assertions on the subject, that he was told before the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party what Mr. Gladstone had determined to do.

The Ministerialists are, of course, anxious for many reasons to see the breach widened, and do not conceal the direction in which their sympathies tend, but they are compelled to admit that Mr. Parnell is now more than ever outside the pale. The *Times*, for instance, this morning speaks of his "finished effrontery, absolute contempt for the judgment of honest men, and, of course, perfect indifference to all restraints that they acknowledge." There are Liberals to be met with who insinuate that a secret understanding between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Parnell is at the bottom of the latter's inexplicable refusal to retire from the Irish leadership, but only very strong partisans, men whose judgment is affected by their prejudices, can really believe this. If the two Irish parties remain unreconciled—and although strange things happen in politics—it is difficult to see how a *rapprochement* could be effected—the Conservatives will not need Mr. Parnell's co-operation in any definite shape. Their cue is to foment the internecine strife, and to appeal to the country, while their opponents are weakened by dissension. Mr. Parnell may be holding his head high in Ireland to-day, but if the General Election is deferred too long, the reaction which his Irish opponents think inevitable will probably have ruined the chances which now offer of profiting by the dissensions in the enemy's ranks. The Bassetlaw and Kilkenny Elections are likely to have an important influence on Lord Salisbury's judgment, if he has not already decided exactly when the constituencies shall be appealed.

Some of his critics say that Mr. Parnell is losing his reason. He may or may not be suffering from some mental disorder, but his addresses yesterday as well as those he delivered on Thursday are as utterly unlike his ordinary speeches as anything can be. What is perhaps most striking about these harangues is not the recklessness of his statements about the men, who have sacrificed so much for Home Rule, but the support he appears to be receiving and claiming from the more dangerous elements of the Irish population. His talk about Cork's "proud title of 'Rebel'" sounds strange in the mouth of a man whose glory, till the last few weeks it has been that he had turned Irish disaffection into a constitutional channel. He seems to have thrown off all reserve, and some of his followers are closely imitating his example. The Lord Mayor of Dublin is particularly vigorous in the language he applies to the Forty-five. "Mr. Gladstone," he declared in one of his speeches, "does not yet know the gang of scoundrels he has to do with." On another occasion the principal municipal dignitary in Ireland observed, "Let the new leader, Mr. Gladstone has got, come over here either to-morrow or this day month with his forty-five runaways and we will teach them a lesson." He added: "Napoleon said that he made field-marshals out of mud. Mr. Parnell has made field-marshals out of mud, and they are now crumbling away." Mr. Parnell repeating a remark of Mr. Healy's about the brains of his party, Mr. John Redmond, boasts that what Dublin thinks to-day, Ireland will think to-morrow. Boulanger thought the same about Paris and France. Where is Boulanger to-day? In more than one respect there is a somewhat close resemblance between "le brav' General" and the Pretender, as Mr. Michael Davitt styles the deposed leader.

In certain quarters Liberals are displaying some impatience at the inactivity of Mr. Parnell's opponents, and they do not altogether like the tone of some of the more recent of the multitudinous manifestoes from the delegates in America. A member of the Irish party, a few hours ago, told me that he and his friends will attack Mr. Parnell on their own ground—in Tipperary for instance. They feel, he says, that time is on their side, and that in the end Mr. Parnell must be defeated. Mr. Gladstone is said to be in excellent spirits, the result of reports from Liberal agents all over the country, and that he is sanguine of Mr. Mellor's return for Bassetlaw. It is possible that the prospects of the Liberal party might have become brighter since the *coup d' etat* of the 6th instant, but barely a week since a man of very high position among the Liberals made no concealment of his opinion that after what had happened the best thing for the party of which he is so influential a member was to abandon the Irish question completely and for ever.

The annual gathering of Elphinstonians is to take place this year at the Northbrook Club, the date fixed for the event being to-morrow week, the 20th. As guests are to be invited the attendance will probably be larger than usual. Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, the senior "old boy" in this country, has been asked to preside, but he is unable to accept the invitation, having been ordered to Bournemouth by his doctor for a change of air.

I had the pleasure of assisting yesterday afternoon at a meeting in Lady Lyall's drawing-room, the special object of the assembly being a paper by Mrs. Brander, Government Inspectress of Schools in the Madras Presidency, on the education of Indian women. Sir Mounstuart Grant-Duff hurried up to town from Salisbury where he had been opening a free library to take the chair, and amongst those present were:—Sir Alfred Lyall, our host, Sir Charles Turner, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., D.C.L., Mr. Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I., Colonel Macdonald, and Mr. A. K. Connell and the bulk of the audience however was composed of ladies. Mrs. Brander remarked first upon the encouraging change of attitude among the educated classes towards female education, real interest and co-operation having in many parts succeeded to the former apathy. She referred to the difficulties met with, such as the indifference of the elder women, the very short time allowed for school life, the expense of girls' schools, notwithstanding Government liberality, and in Madras the multiplicity of languages. She said she was sometimes asked in England if female education was making progress in India. Her reply was in the affirmative; in the city of Madras alone the number of girls receiving instruction had trebled in ten years, and it was now possible to charge fees, whereas formerly pupils had to be paid to attend school. One of the most interesting parts of Mrs. Brander's paper, which will doubtless be published *in extenso* in the next number of the National Indian Society's Journal, was that relating to home teaching for girls after they have left school, a system which she told us has been successfully carried out at certain centres in the Southern Presidency, and which in her opinion helps to solve very effectively the problem of girls' education in India. Mrs. Brander mentioned that efforts are being made to improve the teaching and to secure more women teachers, widows being not infrequently employed for the purpose. Her graphic account of her inspection work in out of the way parts of the country, districts destitute of railways or roads, was much enjoyed. Referring to these benighted regions she created some laughter by telling us that on one occasion she had the good fortune to travel in her bullock-cart over a part of country that had just previously been visited by the then Governor, Sir Mounstuart Grant Duff. Never before or since had she experienced so much comfort. She then alluded to the great value of money grants from England, whether for the support, at an initial stage of small schools, scholarships, or helping forward the home teaching on which she sets so much store. Finally, she expressed satisfaction at the starting of the Indian Female Education Fund, by the National Indian Association, and acknowledged with gratitude the valuable aid received by her from that useful association during many years. At the conclusion of Mrs. Brander's paper short speeches were made by Sir Charles Turner, Sir Alfred Lyall, and others. Before the company separated a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Miss Manning for her "very great and inestimable services" on behalf of the weaker half of her Majesty's Asiatic subjects. It may be hoped that the kindness of Lady Lyall in lending her drawing room and that of Mrs. Brander in consenting to relate her valuable experience will have the effect of augmenting the Indian Female Education Fund. I should mention that Mrs. Brander's hearers included two or three native ladies. Their presence enabled Sir Alfred Lyall to make a graceful and gallant allusion to the women of India. I ought to add that one of the speakers—I think it was Sir Charles Turner—directed attention to the influence that education might have on the controversy relating to infant-marriage. He expressed great disappointment that in the concluding article of the series that recently appeared in the *Times* the writer omitted all reference to education as a factor in this important question.

Just before the House of Commons adjourned for the Christmas holidays, Mr. J. M. Maclean gave notice of his intention to move that the second reading of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill be postponed for six months, in other words, that the measure be rejected. So far the new and certainly less objectionable scheme, propounded by the junior member for Northamption, has attracted little or no attention in this country, though your own editorial comments on his discreet right-about-face, reproduced by the *Homeward Mail*, are being discussed in Anglo-Indian circles. English indifference to Mr. Bradlaugh's legislative proposals must not be entirely attributed to the apathy of the British public in all that relates to India. As a nation we can only think of one thing at a time, and while the disruption of the Irish party continues to be of such absorbing interest, Indian reform like weightier matters must be content to take a back seat. I see from the report of the Select Committee on Public Petitions that between the 25th and 28th ult. eighteen petitions from India in favour of the new Bradlaugh Bill were presented to the House of Commons. One of the petitions was presented by Sir Charles Forster, and the rest by Mr. Bradlaugh. The petition adopted at a meeting held at Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee's house in Croydon was entrusted to the Hon. Sidney Herbert, the local member, and one of the Tory whips. It is unnecessary to say that a member who presents a petition does not necessarily agree with its prayer. Certainly no one who knows Mr. Sidney Herbert would accuse him of sympathy with the more extreme aims of Mr. Bradlaugh and his friends.

The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom during November amounted to 11,238, a comparative decrease of 2,000.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Rev. P. H. Le Febvre, B.A., Senior Chaplain, Bombay Establishment, has permission to retire from the service with effect from Jan. 25, 1891.

In the House of Commons on the 8th Dec., in answer to Mr. Hoyle, Sir J. Gorst said: The estimated rate of exchange for 1890-91 was 16·552d. per rupee. The lowest rate realised during the year has been 17 1-16d.; the highest 20 15-16d. The excess over the estimate is £995,063.

Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co.'s case was before the Senior Official Receiver in London on Dec. 6.—The debtors traded as general merchants in the City of London; also at Liverpool, Manchester and Bombay, as "Bevis, Russell and Co.," and "Benn, Ashley and Co." The liabilities were estimated at about £230,000, and the assets at £200,000. Upon the application of Mr. Wade, the Senior Official Receiver has appointed Mr. F. W. Pixley, accountant, as special manager under the proceedings. It was stated that the Agency business of the firm was worth £10,000 a year, and it was important for that branch of the business to be preserved.

The qustion of a successor to the late Sir Barnes Peacock, senior member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, remained open when the mail left. It is understood that her Majesty, in accordance with the provisions of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, will appoint a fourth Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, instead of nominating to the Judicial Committee, and the name of Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, is freely mentioned in connection with the appointment, which carries with it a life peerage and a salary of 6,000l. per anum. We "Times" believe we are correct in stating that nothing whatever will be settled at present. As the Appeal Court does not open until the middle of January, there is no need for immediate action. The three present Lords of Appeal are Lord Watson, Lord Macnaghten, and Lord Morris.

A statement has been made that £20,000 were offered to keep the O'Shea case out of court. Although this statement is incorrect, it is not, says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Gazette," without foundation. What really happened was as follows:—When the "Times" consented to a verdict for £5,000 in Mr. Parnell's action, based on the publication of the forged letters, an intimation was made that if the "Times" could arrange to have the O'Shea case withdrawn, the damages need not be paid. The answer of the "Times" was that not for £20,000 would it attempt such a thing. I am not able to say whether the offer was genuine, or whether it was merely one of the numerous attempts that have been made to drag the "Times" into the O'Shea case with a view of raising the cry of conspiracy to ruin Mr. Parnell.

The report of the directors of the Indian Midland Railway Company for the half-year ended June 30, 1890, states that the length of railway worked for public traffic during and throughout the half-year was 734·46 miles, which comprises 677·35 miles of lines included in the contract with the Secretary of State for India, and 57·11 miles, forming the Bhopal State Railway, which is worked by the company under agreement with Government. The gross receipts for the half-year are shown to have been 17,41,308 rs. The expenditure was in the ratio of 76·13 per cent. to the receipts, and amounted to 13,25,606 rs. The balance of 4,15,701 rs., representing net earnings, has been paid over to the Government in accordance with the provisions of the contract. There is a falling off in the receipts from the carriage of the company's materials, naturally arising with the completion of the railway. Omitting the earnings from this source from both periods, the receipts for the past half-year show a gross increase from public traffic on the corresponding period in 1889 of 6,48,446 rs., of which coaching and goods have contrib. ted about equal parts.

The report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the half-year ended June 30 states hat the gross receipts were £2,095,829, the working expenditure £896,705, the payments to Government on account of leased lines £18,755, and the net profit £1,180,367. As compared with the corresponding half-year of 1889, there is an increase in receipts of £65,303, or 3·22 per cent. The expenditure is less by £19,586, (including the amount charged to special funds), or 2·09 per cent., and the ratio of expenditure to receipts i 43·77 per cent. as against 46·14 per cent. The net profit, calculated at the contract rate of exchange of 1s. 10d. the rupee, is £581,961 in excess of the guaranteed interest for the half-year, and allows of a dividend out of the company's moiety of the surplus profit, in addition to the guaranteed interest, at the rate of £1 5s. 4d. per cent.

The fifteenth report of the Bengal Central Railway Company, for the half-year ended June 30, shows that the gross receipts were equal to £25,809 against £24,326, and the working expenses £15,580 against £14,976. The balance available for dividend, £2,669, allows of a payment on Jan. 5 of 10s. per cent. in addition to the guaranteed interest.

The Registrar of the Calcutta University has lately circulated a statement, showing the present state of the financial prospects of the Institution in the current year. In the year 1888-89, there was a balance of Rs. 30,000, while in 1889-90 the balance was only Rs. 12,000. The balance should be reduced to less than 11,000 because the bill for printing the Minutes was not submitted before the end of November. On the other hand, the balance this year has been increased by the sale of an edition of Sanskrit Selections, which amounted to nearly Rs. 1,000, more than the corresponding item for the previous year. Making allowance for this, the balance was only Rs. 10,000 against Rs. 30,000 in the year 1888-89. The total amount of saving will be Rs. 2,144 in the expenditure on books for the Library and an increase on expenditure of Rs. 17,400 on account of the charge of plucking boys. We do not know under what heads the falling off has been really distributed; but we can easily guess that whatever they be in future years, the evil must increase considerably. The expedient, at present proposed, is that of raising the fees for Examination from Rs. 10 to 12 for the Entrance, from 20 to 24 for the F. A., and from 30 to 50 for the B. L.

The British India steamer *Golconda*, which left Calcutta on the 22nd instant to complete her loading at Diamond harbour, on account of the tide, is now on fire. She took her passengers on board on Christmas Eve, and the same evening smoke was discovered coming from the forehold, where jute and tea were stowed. The Port Commissioners' fire-engine was sent down, and has been constantly engaged in pumping water into the forehold.

An attempt has been made for some weeks past to recreate an active market in several of the Indian gold-mining companies' shares; and advertising tipsters have been urgently pressing buyers to come forward in time for a good thing. The financial crisis has, of course, knocked the bottom out of this movement; but it is certain that, when the present spasm is past, renewed efforts will be made to get rid of large blocks of "rubbish" shares on the strength of a good return from one of the working companies.

Sir J. Fergusson, in answer to Mr. S. Buxton in the Commons, on the 5th inst., said that a reward of 10,000 rupees had been offered by the British Naval authorities for the capture of the Sultan of Witu. He had not been captured nor had he surrendered, and the reward still held good. Sir James also stated that steps were being taken by the Government, in concert with other Powers, to induce Holland to sign the General Act and Declaration of the Brussels Conference.

The new Parliament of Japan was opened on the 29th ultimo by the Emperor in state. Everything looks well for the success of the new system. The elections, which took place five months ago, were conducted in a manner which reflects credit on the country, and the representatives then entrusted with the suffrages of the people will, there is every reason to believe, discharge their duties with a due sense of responsibility. The complexion of the Parliament is radical, but with an admixture of conservatism sufficiently large to exercise a strong influence in shaping the policy of the country.

A most sensational scene was witnessed on Nov 27th at the Sydney Theatre Royal during the progress of the performance of "Hero and Leander" by the Potter-Bellew Company. The curtain had fallen on the first act, and Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew, after responding to a double recall, were bowing themselves off the stage, when a seaman named John Payne, of H. M. S. Orlando, sprang on to the stage, and standing between the curtain and the footlights, drew a revolver and shot himself in the abdomen. The wildest excitement at once prevailed. Women screamed, and some of them had to be carried from the stage in a fainting condition. Payne was removed to the hospital, and little hope is entertained of his recovery. He had had a quarrel with a girl during the day.

The attention of the Municipal Boards of Cawnpore and Benares, who are much interested in the question of sewage disposal into the Ganges, is by a local contemporary drawn to an article in a recent issue of the *Engineering and Building Record*, describing the action of the United States Government in the case of the sewerage of Washington. It has there been decided that when the discharge of a river is not less than 3·3 cubic feet per second per thousand of inhabitants, it can safely dilute and carry off the sewage falling into it. If this is correct, the discharge of the Ganges at Benares could safely dispose of the sewage of 1,300,000 persons, about six times the present population of the town.

Letters from Gibraltar state that there are grave fears of a water famine on the Rock. Since the commencement of what is called the rainy season only two-and-a-half inches of water have fallen, and the result of this small rainfall since September, combined with a dry spring, is that there is no water at all in most of the tanks belonging to private houses, and very little in the large naval and military tanks—only, in fact, about 20 days' supply for the garrison. There is condensing machinery at the Southport Gate, but this is able to turn out only enough water for the civil population, and that only to a limited extent, and as the water in some of the wells on the Rock has been pronounced to be unfit for drinking purposes, the naval and military authorities are somewhat alarmed at the prospect. Fortunately, the condensing machinery of the old hulk Cormorant is still available, and dockyard artificers are busily engaged in preparing it for use, as it is hoped that by this means the wants will be to some extent relieved.

The Government of India recently asked the Secretary of State for a definite decision as to whether an officer, who has not passed the language test, can be held to be eligible for the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to a General Officer Commanding a 1st class District in India, even as a temporary arrangement, pending his passing the prescribed examination. In reply, Lord Cross has invited attention to an old ruling, made in 1870, in which it is laid down that officers who have not passed the lower standard are ineligible, even on probation, to the office of Aide-de-Camp to a General Officer Commanding a Division in India.

Mr. E. Stanhope, in reply to Mr. Woodall in the House of Commons on the 5th inst., stated that the cost of the Martini-Henry rifle when it was first manufactured, and when the general cost of production was greater than now, was £3 18s. 4d.; but as the manufacture gradually went on it was reduced to £2 2s. 10d. Neither price included any charge for special machinery employed in the manufacture. The price of the magazine rifle for a small number, when first produced, was 5 guineas, the estimated cost for the current year was £4, which included a sinking fund for the necessary machinery that was of mark A, mark 2 would probably cost less, and probably it would be gradually decreased as the manufacture preceded, as in the case of the Martini-Henry.

The question was recently raised whether Government officials were debarred or otherwise from serving as Directors or Secretary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society. It is now stated that the Government of India has decided that there is no objection to public servans taking a part in the direction of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, so long as the operations of this Society are carried on substantially for the purpose of mutual benefit, and subject to the condition that the public duties of the Government servants engaged in the direction and management of the Society are not interfered with, nor their time, which should be given to the public service, diverted to private business. This decision appears to be satisfactory, for the Society would certainly seem to be one which should be exempt from the operation of the orders regarding the connection of Government servants with commercial speculations.

In the Divorce Division, on Dec. 5, Mr. Justice Butt granted a decree for judicial separation, on the ground of cruelty, to Mrs. Caroline Tollemache, wife of Mr. Algernon Seymour Tollemache, an Indian officer. The respondent was too ill to attend, and did not offer any defence.—On Dec. 8 Mr. Justice Butt granted to Mrs. Fricker a decree *nisi*, on the ground of the cruelty and misconduct of her husband, who was a traveller for a timber merchant. The parties had been only eight months married. —A petition for divorce, presented by Mr. Harry de Montford Wellborne, a solicitor, came before Mr. Justice Butt and a special jury, on Dec. 10. It was alleged that Mrs. Welborne had been guilty of mis conduct with a youth named Evered, who was cited as co-respondent; that she had flirted with him at a Primrose League meeting, and had spoken of him as a "lovely boy." The case was adjourned.

A Paper on "The Education of Indian Women" was read yesterday (Dec. 11) by Mrs. Brander, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Madras, at a drawing-room meeting held at Queen's-gate in connection with the National Indian Association. Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff presided. Mrs. Brander, after detailing the difficulties that have prevented the extension and development of female education in India, referred to the valuable aid rendered by the National Indian Association, and thought there could now be no doubt that the education of Indian women was progressing and much improved in character.

China is about to make all her own iron. A site has been selected for the iron and steel works near the Han river, opposite to the city of Hankow, and part of the machinery has already been obtained from England. Two Englishmen have been engaged to superintend the works, which will cover forty acres of ground, and be of a very complete description.

There is said to be no doubt that the Senate will pass the International Copyright Bill with the amendments introduced by the House of Representatives, and it is equally certain that President Harrison will sign the measure. The law will not come into force until July 1, 1891. The New York publishers are endeavouring to come to some agreement to meet so sudden a change.

According to advices from Paris the forecasts of increased receipts of revenue during the year 1891 amount to seventeen million francs. The equilibrium of the Buget is thus assured without its being necessary to have recourse to the taxes that were proposed on petroleum, alcohol, and pharmaceutical products. The Customs Commission has unanimously sanctioned the Commercial Convention entered into with Greece.

Except in a few districts which have suffered severely from floods, notably in the Nuddia, Jessore and Sarun divisions, the prospects of the rice crop in Bengal are excellent. A full average yield is anticipated, and the surplus available for export is estimated at 10,000,000 cwts. In Burma also, while some districts have had excessive rain, crop prospects are generally good, and the amount estimated to be available for exportation is put at 19,560,000 cwts.

Even American smartness does sometimes overreach itself. Thus the *Financial News* is informed that the Rittenhouse Manufacturing Company of Passaic, New Jersey, which has failed with liabilities of $1,000,000, attributes its troubles to overstocking and heavy wool speculations, "a rising market having been expected in consequence of the passing of the McKinley Bill." The Passaic failure is not likely to be the only one due to the same cause. Protectionists who go out shearing are apt to come home shorn.

OLD RECORDS OF THE INDIA OFFICE.

We are favoured with the advance proofs of the dedication and preface to Sir George Birdwood's second reprint of his report on the old records of the India Office, which Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. are shortly to publish:—

DEDICATION.

To the venerable
Sett Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, J. P.,
"The Nestor of the Parsees,"
This Volume is Dedicated
In admiration of the virtues for which he has
Been held in the Highest Honour
For three Generations of Contemporaries
In Western India,
And in affectionate Remembrance of all the
Kindnesses I received
From him and other Dear Settia Friends, our
Associates,
In the Loyal Civic Life of
"Old Bombay."

PREFACE TO THE PRESENT REPRINT.

The present reprint of my report on the old records on the India Office having been undertaken as a business speculation by Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., Ld., I thought at first of giving it a more attractive character by the addition of a series of particularly interesting extracts from the documents to which it really is nothing more than a curtly descriptive index. But the report having come into demand, not as an entertaining calendar, but as a comprehensive working index, I resolved, on second thoughts, to reproduce it exactly as originally printed in 1879, and again in the autumn of last year. One little alteration I have indeed introduced, and that is the relegation of occasional illustrative remarks from the body of the report to foot-notes. I have also added as foot-notes, both to the report and the supplementary note, some of the departmental memoranda on special subjects elucidated by the India Office records, prepared by me subsequent to 1879. Such are the note on Buonaparte at Longwood, at pp. 93-98, and the note on La Bourdonnais at pp. 242-248. The report is now, therefore, more strictly than ever a bare and, so to speak, shorthand index to the supplementary miscellaneous old records enumerated in the Statistic and Commerce Departmental List, No. 2,397, and the lists furnished to me in 1879 by the other departments of the India Office; and I have been the readier to reduce it to this complexion from a natural desire to avoid using the official facilities I enjoy for the exploration of these old records to the detriment of less-favoured students of English history, whose researches in them I have in no way forestalled.

The supplementary note was originally written merely for my own information and guidance, and was only printed with the report because the late Sir Henry Yule thought it would be useful to others beside myself. It is nothing but a compilation, copied bodily out of my common-place books on the history of Indian commerce and art, and very imperfect; being disproportionately lengthy where it treats of subjects in which I am interested, and far too brief where they happen to be uninteresting to me. I wished therefore very much to recast it altogether, in the hope of better adapting it for general reading. However, Mr. Quaritch, a very partial friend of mine, and Messrs. Allen & Co. as the responsible publishers of the book, both insisted on the supplementary note standing as it first appeared; and so it now reappears, a frequent foot-note indicating to the inexperienced where it is particularly defective.

The opportunity has been taken in the present reprint to correct certain errors for the most part comparatively trifling, that had crept into both the report and supplementary note; and in a few cases the foot-notes have been amplified and fresh matter introduced. While making these corrections and additions I have been careful to preserve throughout the identical paging of the first reprint; and the two may, therefore, for all practical purposes, be regarded as earlier and later issues of the same edition.

It is a true pleasure to me to here testify to the wonderful improvement that has been effected since 1879 in the order and condition of the India Office records. The credit of this is altogether due to Mr. F. C. Danvers, who in 1884 commenced the first effective attempt to systematically conserve and classify them, and render them promptly and safely accessible to the public. The first step was to procure more space for them than was formally allowed; and this having been obtained, the many thousands of loose papers that had hitherto been simply tied up in vaguely-assorted bundles were carefully collated with the documents in the better preserved regular series of the records and bound up with them in chronological order; the volumes comprising each series being consecutively numbered, and placed in distinct ranges of cases.* The royal charters, and other parchment records still in existence, have been unfolded, cleaned, flattened, and, after careful examination, put away in large shallow boxes, shelved on a specially constructed locking skeleton cup-board, standing in the centre of the muniment, provided entirely for these "Parchment Records," as they are now designated, and other special relics of the late Honourable East India Company. The bulk of the documents in the general Record Rooms are distributed in such a way as, in the first place, to best subserve the purposes of the departments requiring constant access to them. But the convenience of the public has also been considered in the arrangements adopted, and, when they are completed and in full operation, it will be possible for anyone provided with the proper authority to obtain within a few minutes any volume that may be wanted from any of the India Office Record Rooms.

The sytematic custody of the state records is also being simultaneously provided for in India, in accordance with a parallel and almost identical plan initiated by Professor G. W. Forrest, B.A; and thus in that country as well as here an immense mass of materials is being rapidly brought within the reach of all those whose duty it is to be fully and correctly informed on the history of the rise and progress of the Indian Empire.

The Government authorities, both at home and in India, have, moreover, long been in the practice of compiling for Departmental or Parliamentary use occasional volumes of "Selections from Despatches, letters, minutes, and other Papers, showing the principles and procedure of various branches of the British Administration in India, and also volumes of "Memoirs," detailing the history and organization of different departments of the Government. The *Memoir on the Indian Surveys*, prepared by Mr. Clements Markham, C. B., in 1871, is a remarkable example of the latter kind of publications, and a model to which they should in future be always conformed; while of the former class we have a brilliant illustration in Professor Forrest's recently-issued *Selections from the Records of the Foreign Department of the Government of India* [Warren Hastings], 1772-85.

In future the Government might still further promote the diffusion of a thorough knowledge of India by encouraging private enterprise, firstly, in the facsimile reproduction of such graphic documents in their possession as those photo-lithographed by Mr. William Griggs

dominical red, the proper tincture of the East. To the Hindu it is an abbreviated form of the salutation :

OM !
Hail to Ganisa !
Lord of the Hosts of Heaven !
Of Whom are all Beginnings !
Hail !

The "left-handed *svastika*," or *sauvastika*,* stamped in blue on the blank leaf opposite the last printed page of the book is the symbol of Kali, the Indian Mars. It is also the symbol of the female principle in nature ; and of the sun of the underground world, that is, in his nocturnal course from "the utmost corners of the West" back to "the fiery portal of the East ;" and of the night, and winter, and darkness, death, and destruction ; and it is deeply dyed in "nadder blue," the conventional Hindu colouration of the West. †

Where it is placed it is a graphic reduction of the invocation.

OM !
Wail to Kali !
Leader of the Hordes of Hell !
Of whom is final Consummation !
The Dark Mother of Ganisa !
Wail !

On the cover the little ships placed in alteration between reverse and revolving *svastikas* represent the 17th Century fleets of the "Old" East India Company, sailing in their golden progress from the waste "Water of oblivion" of the West into the light and life of the rich and gorgeous Kingdoms of the ever illustrious East.

In antiquity, of which India is the last living reservation, blue was everywhere regarded as the colour of the sea, and of the West, and red of the land, and of the East ; and in accordance with this ritualistic chromatism the *Odyssey* was, it is said, always wrapped up in blue cloth, and the *Iliad* in red. I cannot therefore help noting in this connection that the change of arms, and particularly in the dominant colours of the arms of the East India Company as shown in Plates I. and II., foreshadowed its transformation from a mercantile corporation into a great military power. The change of mottoes is still more striking ; and there were at the time those who clearly read its inauspicious significance :

"For the Wise
"Have a *divining* Soul that never lyes."‡
30th November 1890. GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

* See Professor Max Muller in Schliemann's *Ilios* [J. Murray. 1880] pp. 346—349.

† The Hindu colour for the South is yellow, and for the North white ; and these four colours—red, yellow, blue and white—correctly represent, according to the ritualism of India, the East, South, West, and North, on the ensign of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

‡ These lines, and the phrase, previously quoted, "Water of *oblivion*" [of the West], are from Sir Richard Fanshawe's rugged, and often obscure, but most fascinating version, in "ottava rima," of *The Lucial or Portugel's Historical Poem* [1655]. The stanza in which Da Gama thanks the Almighty for his miraculous deliverance from the treachery of "the Moors" at one of the East African ports, concludes with the feeling lines :

What 'Care,' what 'Wisdom' is of sufficance,
The stroake of 'Secret' mischief to prevent,
Unless the Sov'raign Guardian from on high
Supply the strength of frail 'Humanity !'

Da Gama's confession, to the Moormen, of his Christian faith is quaintly rendered :

We worship HIM, who is by *every* Nature
(*Invisible* and *visible*) obay'd,
HIM who the *Hemispheres*, and every Creature
(Insensible and sensible) hath made :
Who gave Us *his*, and took on Him *our* feature.
Whom to a shameful death *His own* betrayed ;
And *who* from HEAVEN to *Earth* came down in fine,
That *Man*, by HIM, from *Earth* to HEAVEN might climbe.

There is true poetry in the description of an alter-piece representing the Blessed Virgin Mary :

On *It*, the picture of that Shape he plac't,
In which the HOLY SPIRIT did alight,
The picture of the *Dove*, so white, so chast,
On the BLEST VIRGIN'S head, so chaste, so white.

And there is no suggestion in Comoens of the magic of the antiphonal repetition : "so white, so chast,—so chaste, so white."

Another happy touch is the line :
The Waters of the *Consecrated* DEEP.

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT PINHEY.

WE regret to record the death, at the European General Hospital, on Saturday last, of Mr. Robert W. S. Pinhey, Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay. He was the eldest son of Mr. Justice Pinhey, some time ago a Civilian Judge of the Bombay High Court ; and on his first arrival in this country, joined the Bombay Bar, of which he remained a member for a few years. Twice in 1879 for a period of eight months, he was appointed to act as Fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court ; and for a year, that is from November, 1879, to November, 1880, he acted as Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor at Kurrachee. In 1883, he acted as Magistrate in that City for a period of three months ; and during the latter half of that year, again held the office of acting Fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court. From May to November, 1884, Mr. Pinhey filled the acting appointment of District Government Pleader at Kurrachee and Pleader to the Suddur Court and Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind. In April, 1886, he joined the service as acting Judge of the Small Causes Court at Kurrachee, and was confirmed in the appointment in April of the following year. In April, 1889, Mr. Pinhey proceeded on sick leave for eighteen months, and having meanwhile been appointed Fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, he took up the appointment on his return to Bombay a few months since. For many years he had been suffering from consumption, his long furlough had done him no good ; and the bursting of a blood vessel on the 9th inst. necessitated his removal to the European General Hospital where, despite all careful nursing, he died on Saturday afternoon. He leaves behind him a widow, a member of the American publishing family, the Putnams, who is at present with her relatives in America, and for whom great sympathy is felt among her husband's numerous friends.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

As the Bombay Foxhounds have had severe work, having been out five times in the last fifteen days and are in need of rest the Master has in consequence determined to abandon the Santa Cruz meet fixed for to-morrow. The next meet will be at Parla as given on the card of meets.

CRICKET.

CZAREWITCH C. C. vs. POONA LOCAL PARSEE C. C.

A MATCH was played on Saturday, on the Esplanade, between the above teams, which resulted in a win for the Poonaites by 48 runs. Score :—

POONA C. C.

Majoo, b Asavaid	7
M. B. Virji, b Tapia	9
Narsoo, run out	42
D. Raja, c Tapia, b Asavaid	6
Rajlingoo, b Tapia	3
Errana, b Tapia	10
Sayanna, b Tapia	3
Aban, b Asavaid	1
Byramji, c Jussawalla, b Tapia	5
Bundoo, c Daboo, b Tapia	1
Venkaya, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	92

CZAREWITCH C. C.

B. Mody, c Narsoo, b Aban	13
A. B. Nicholson, b Raja	0
Tapia (junior), b Raja	4
Daboo, c Byramji, b Raja	6
Bunda, b Raja	1
D. B. Tapia, c Narsoo, b Raja	4
Jussawalla, c Byramji, b Raja	10
J. Bulsara, not out	0
R. Nicholson, b Aban	0
B. Antia, b Aban	0
Asavaid, c Byramji, b Raja	3
Extras	3
Total	44

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL C. C. vs. BARODA COLLEGE C. C.

A match was played at Baroda between the above clubs on Saturday. The college went in first and scored only 30 runs against the bowling of Messrs. Bennett and B. Patell. The Bombay High School then went in and scored 124 runs for a loss of 2 wickets only. For the School Messrs. S. Oomerigar and Bennett carried their bats through for 55 and 38 runs respectively. The School Captain then declared his innings closed. The college then went in again but could only score 48 runs. Thus the match was won by the Bombay High School by an innings and 46 runs.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

DARKEST ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The unanimous and universal chorus of sympathy and approval which has greeted the publication of General Booth's new book, "In darkest England and the way out," encourages me to raise the question forthwith as to whether and how far the picture there drawn, and the scheme for the deliverance there proposed, may be considered as applicable to India. In England there has been a remarkable consensus of opinion. On the one hand it is admitted that the account given as to the numbers and wretched condition of "The Submerged Tenth" has been in no way over-drawn, but it is moderate and within the mark. On the other hand, it is further allowed that the proposals contained in "the way out" are feasible and worthy of a careful trial. Her Majesty the Queen has herself accepted a copy of the book, and has expressed her sympathy and interest in the great effort about to be made. The Empress Frederick of Germany has written in similar terms and a specially hearty letter has been received from the "Prince of Wales."

But not only has General Booth's scheme elicited this sympathetic response from Royalty. The Nobility and Aristocracy of England have responded to the appeal with a heartiness and promptitude which was altogether unexpected.

Previous to our departure from England contributions varying from £100 to £1,000 had been received from the Duke of Fife, the Earls of Aberdeen and Airlie, and the Marquis of Queensbury.

Politicians of every creed have united in commending the scheme. Liberals and Conservatives have been willing for the time to sit under the same umbrella. Sir E. Clark sends a donation, while political associations of various colors, offer to get up influential meetings at which they guarantee the attendance of the *elite* of the neighbourhood.

Nor are the various professions behindhand in sympathy of the most practical kind. Indeed, it is from them that the warmest eulogies and most generous offers of help have already come. It is a retired business gentleman who hastens with the promise of the first £1,000 on reading the newspaper notices of the book. Mr. Bancroft, so well known in theatrical circles, also comes forward with a public challenge, offering to be one of a hundred to find £1,000 each for launching the scheme. A gentleman on the Stock Exchange brings another £1,000 with a promise of a second £1,000 if it should be required. Another business gentleman engages to buy a large farm for the country colony and to give £3,000 towards the requisite of farm buildings. A large building contractor offers £1,000 a year and his services for the carrying out of the General's proposals to erect cheap workmen's buildings in the neighbourhood of London. Even, brewers and wine merchants come forward to offer their assistance in the great effort for the national regeneration of the "Submerged Tenth."

Laying aside all differences of opinions the clergy and ministers of all denominations have also eagerly come forward to support the scheme ; collections have been made in numerous places of worship, and the plan of campaign, has been warmly eulogised from nearly every pulpit in the land. Archdeacon Farrar, after visiting the shelters, and having a personal interview with General Booth, preached upon the all-absorbing topic in Westminster Abbey, and commended it in the strongest terms to the sympathy and support of his crowded and fashionable congregation. Letters of appreciation have also been received from several Bishops, while so great has been the interest excited, that a joint letter has been issued, signed by a number of leading ministers, of nearly all the denominations, urging their brethren to afford their hearty support to the scheme, and promising to do the same themselves. Although it was in London that the great design was launched, and where the greatest efforts are to be put forth, yet the provinces have taken up the matter with no less heartiness. General Booth has been deluged with invitations from all parts of the country to hold meetings, to explain his plan, accompanied by promises of liberal support. A provincial merchant, in sending £1,000, promises to raise a few more thousands from his friends and at the first meeting held outside London, and arranged for by a gentleman entirely unconnected with the Salvation Army, the sum of £3,000 is collected. Last, but not least, the Press all over the country have commented upon the proposals with the utmost fairness and candour, and have almost unanimously expressed their opinion that the money asked for by General Booth ought to be found, and the scheme put into immediate operation. Not only so, but several of them have come forward with generous offers of assistance. On the very day of the first appearance of the book, the proprietor of one paper telegraphed promising the first £1,000 towards the scheme. He was just too late, however, to be the first, as another gentleman who had not yet seen the book, but merely read the *Times* critique upon it, had hurried down to head-quarters, with the promise of a similar amount a few minutes earlier. It is interesting to know that after reading the book, and hearing the General speak at Exeter Hall, the wife of this gentleman put down her name for a similar amount.

It would be interesting to go on multiplying facts to illustrate the extraordinary reception with which the scheme has met in England. But this is not my purpose. My object in writing to you has been to elicit an opinion from the Indian public as to how far General Booth's description of "Darkest England" may be considered applicable to India, and if so, whether or not his scheme should at once be put into operation here.

It is a matter of regret to me that I should have been absent from India at the time when the book would have arrived, so that I am quite in the dark as to the reception with which it may have met. I shall acquaint myself, as soon as possible, with all the criticisms it may have called forth, and shall be eager to gather from all sources every kind of information as to the adaptation which the different circumstances will no doubt call for. I have felt it my duty, however, without waiting for this information, to write at once and say that I am making use of the leisure afforded by this voyage to draw up plans for putting the scheme into immediate operation in India, and to invite from all sources the advice and co-operation without which it will be impossible for us to advance, at least so rapidly as we would desire, and as we believe to be perfectly practicable. I do not suppose for a moment that anyone will question the existence of a "Submerged Tenth," though it is impossible that their numbers and their miseries may by some be minimised. With this letter point I cannot now deal, though I may be permitted to observe that the intimate contact with the poorest classes of natives, which our adoption of their customs has enabled us to enjoy for the past eight years, has placed us in a peculiarly valuable position for judging about this point, and enables us to speak with some authority. Nor will it be possible, or rather it would be premature for me at this early date to detail the various agencies which we propose at once to put into operation in furtherance of the scheme. This I must reserve for a later occasion. My present object is to canvass for their advice and co-operation, all those who are sincerely interested in the welfare of India. I shall be glad to seize every opportunity for meeting them in the course of my approaching tour with a view to discussing with them these questions that so vitally affect the welfare of our country. I expect to land in Colombo about Christmas Day, to-gether with a reinforcement of fifty new S. A. Officers, whom General Booth is sending out with me for service in India. After spending a fortnight in Ceylon and a fortnight in South India, I am arranging to reach Bombay about the end of January, remaining there for some time, previously to visiting other cities and provinces. It is a special satisfaction to me at such a moment to be able once more to have the full advantage of the presence and co-operation of my dear wife. Unspeakably sad as is the loss of our beloved "Army Mother," Mrs. Booth, and great as is the gap which her death has created in our ranks, it is a peculiar satisfaction to us to know that in her dying moments, her thoughts were turned to India, and she expressed a longing that she might be able to throw off her disease and rise up to do something for India's millions. I believe I may say, without either flattery or egotism, that the mantle of the mother has fallen upon her daughter, and that the scheme will thus be launched in India under specially happy and hopeful auspices.

Miss Lucy Booth, a younger daughter of General Booth, also accompanies our party, being on sick furlough, owing to weakness of the chest, which made it necessary for her to leave England for the winter. Among our numbers also are included an ex-missionary and his wife, who have had several years experience of the Indian climate and work ; so that we shall be able to commence our new operations under particularly favourable circumstances.

Nobody can, however, be more painfully conscious than we are ourselves, both of the vastness of the problem we are endeavouring to solve, and of our own insufficiency to meet the emergency.

But we look away from ourselves to God, who, we believe, has inspired our General with this noble plan for the social redemption of the submerged masses, and we believe that if in some respects we fail to accomplish all that our hearts would desire, the benefits to be reaped will be so great and substantial as to cheer and satisfy all who are interested in the welfare of our Indian follow-subjects and to disappoint the predictions of those who can foresee nothing but failure, or who, while condemning one plan, are not prepared themselves to either invent or launch a better substitute.—Yours, &c.

F. DE L. BOOTH-TUCKER,

Suez Canal, Dec. 10.

REMARKABLE LIBEL ACTION.

At the Central Criminal Court on Monday Dec. 8th George Washington Butterfield, described as an American gentleman, surrendered to his bail, charged with publishing a false, scandalous, and defamatory libel concerning Mr. Harry Marks, of the *Financial News*. Sir Charles Russell Q. C., Mr. C. Mathews, and Mr. Arthur Russell prosecuted. Mr. E. F. Gill and Mr. Arthur Gill appeared for the defendant. Sir Charles Russell, in opening the case, said the alleged libel consisted of extracts from American newspapers, charging Marks with having lived with a woman in America and stolen her jewellery, and also with blackmailing and frauds of various descriptions. The defendant came to England as the promoter of a Gold Mining Company, and in consequence of remarks made by Mr. Marks in the *Financial News* relative to this Company, the defendant brought an action against Mr. Marks claiming £100,000 damages. But the jury found a verdict for Mr. Marks. The alleged libels were published after the verdict, and related to matters which occurred twenty years ago. Mr. Gill, for the defendant, said he should ask the jury to decide that every word contained in the alleged libel was true, and that it was important that Mr. Marks' real character should be known. He charged Marks with having carried on the biggest system of swindling, and endeavoured to let it be known that any one who had a financial undertaking to float must first stop his mouth : he had made £450,000 out of one swindle. The alleged libel was taking verbatim from the New York Press of December 6, 1887, and was as follows :—The name of Henry A. Marks has been prominent in London on account of his position as a financial writer. He was recently charged by a directory of the Bank of England with an attempt at blackmail, and bringing a suit for libel, forced an apology and nominal costs from his assailant. The very day that this was occuring in London, a palefaced and sad-eyed broken-down woman of some thirty-two or thirty-three years of age was relating within the city the story of wrongs which she alleged she had endured at the hands of Marks. Her story having been reduced to writing, and duly affirmed on oath has come into possession of the press.

A WOMAN'S WRONGS.

Mrs. Annie Koppel, the woman mentioned, is the widow of Louis C. Koppel, who in his lifetime was proprietor of the Reformer and *Jewish Times*, published in this city. When he died in 1868, after a short illness, Henry H. Marks was a writer on the paper, the editorial charge of which was left with Dr. Sola Mendes. Mrs. Koppel was living at 235 Eighth Fifty-eight Street. Marks went to her one morning in the fall of 1878, and insinuated himself into her good graces by flattering attentions and representations. He offered his services to conduct the paper for ten dollars a week, and Dr. Mendes was superseded by him. He became a constant visitor at the house of Mrs. Koppel, and, according to her story, under promise of marriage he began living with her in the relation of husband and wife. Their illicit union brought about the birth of an infant in July 1889. It was a girl baby, and by his request was named Alice, after his sister. Being afterwards deserted by Marks, and being unable to support the child, she gave it to the father at his dwelling place, 40 West Twenty-fourth Street, when the little one was six months old. Mrs. Koppel was then living with her father, the further acts of Marks, as related in her affidavit, having reduced her to penury.

ABOUT A CERTAIN CHEQUE.

About the same time, the Forester lodge of which Koppel had been a member awarded her 1000 dols. from their fund for the families of the deceased members. She endorsed this cheque for deposit, and gave it to a friend to take to the bank, giving him also an errand to the office of the *Reformer* and *Jewish Times*, which was then at 120 William Street. At the office he encountered Harry Marks, who assaulted him and took the cheque from him, and afterwards collected the money for it, no part of which ever came into Mrs. Koppel's hands. When she asked what he had done with it, he replied, "It is none of your business. I spent it with other women at the Cafe Brunswick." In February 1879 he hired apartments in Twenty-nine Street, near Ninth Avenue, and moved Mrs Koppel's furniture into them. After a short residence there, she had to leave because of non-payment of rent. He told her he had no money, that the paper was no longer remunerative, and that she must look out for herself. She moved to St. Mark's Place. He collected all accounts due to the paper, and went off to Europe. While he was gone, a child was born. He came back, and, on landing, went direct to his apartment. When she could no longer pay the rent, he ceased coming there, and abandoned her to destitution. One day she sent to the office for money, and he sent her one dollar. This so enraged her that she went to the office, where he laughed at her. She could not keep her temper, and ordered all the hands out of the office, which, as she had not the keys, she had the janitor to nail up. This was on Saturday. As she was leaving home on the following Monday, she was arrested on Marks' affidavit of alleged insanity, taken before Judge Smith, of the Harlem Police, Court, and locked up. She was kept in custody nine hours before her physician and her friends could be summoned for her release. At this period Marks had entered the newspaper office and carried off and sold everything that was portable. Mrs Koppel sought relief in the Courts ; but being poor and ill, was unable to prosecute the suits to a conclusion before Marks went off to Europe. In her declaration, she says that Marks never contributed so much as a dollar to any part of his household expenses. The present position of Marks as a shining light in London made her remarkable tale notable.

ABOUT A "GOLDMINE."

After detailing Mr. Marks' connection with the *Financial News*, which he had practically got into his own hands, Mr. Gill said at the time Mr. Marks was denouncing Butterfield as he was doing some promoting on his own account. In conjunction with a stock-broker named Barnard, he bought a farm for £2000. It would be inconvenient that he should be the actual purchaser of this farm, as he was afterwards to call it a gold mine, so he got a man by the useful name of Smith to perform this duty. The farm was bought, therefore, by this man, and it was sold on the same day to the Mining Company for no less than £50,000. The prospectus of the Rae Transvaal Gold Mining Company was published in the *Financial News*, the capital being £75,000. Smith, who was nominally the vendor of the company, was promised £200 for lending his name to the scheme, but he did not get it all. The next thing to do was to work up the shares to a premium, and then unload them on the public and this Mr. Marks had done by advising correspondents in the *Financial News* to invest their money in the concern. At length the company went into liquidation. Some there were who got out of the crash all right, thanks to the advice of Marks. After a legal argument as to whether other cases would be gone into, Mrs. Annie Koppel was called. She said that all the statements contained in the pamphlet were true. Mrs. Koppel, in cross-examination, said she was thirty-five years of age. She was to have nothing for giving evidence, and was not aware that £500 had been lodged for her. Her late husband had property in New York, and she charged Marks with having made away with it. She was shown some love letters produced by Sir Charles Russell, but denied that she had ever given them to Marks. She signed any documents that Marks asked her to sign, but never received more than about thirteen dollars from the proceeds of the paper. She never understood that a paper she signed when Marks undertook the management of the Jewish Reformer was a power of attorney. She might have signed a document declaring that Marks had acted towards her in the most honest, upright, and polite manner; and that the allegations she had made were untrue, but she never read the document. She was locked up, but was released. She brought an action against Marks, but it was dismissed for want of evidence. She was probably drunk when she signed the receipts produced. Marks often made her drunk. She repeated the statement about the 1000 dollars from the Foresters' fund, She gave it to Montagu Marks to get it cashed ; but Harry Marks assaulted him, and got the cheque from him. In re-examination she said neither Marks nor the solicitor Good-heart ever explained to her the meaning of the power of attorney or the bill of sale which she signed. There was no truth in the suggestion of impropriety on her part with Louis Lehman, or with a person named Dimmock. Mr. Brich, Clerk to Messrs Vontner, was called to prove certain formal documents. Mr. Gill, for the defandant, asked who was finding the money for the defence. No reply was given. Mr. Gill said—I will put Mr. Wontner into the box if Mr. Lewis will not get into the box and state how much money he has had out of Marks during the last five years. Sir Charles Russell—I think there ought to be some rules of decency governing the bar. The witness further stated that the guarantor was a lady, whose name by consent was handed to counsel.

Mr. John F. Smith, formerly clerk to Mr Barnard, stockbroker, stated that in January 1887, being desirous of an appointment, he saw Marks at the *Financial News*. Marks told him he could not have the secretaryship, but he could be useful by acting as the vendor of the property for £50,000. By his instruction he saw Messrs W. H. Smith & Son, at whose office he became the nominal purchaser from a man named Hyam Benjamin of the property known as the Rae Gold Mine. He did not know the price, as he paid nothing, but he sold it the same day to the Company for £50,000. He received various cheques, amounting to £20,000, which he endorsed and gave back to Mr. Nichols, secretary to the Company. A document was read by which the vendor agreed to take, in discharge of the balance due, 9000 shares at the market price of 4s. 6d. per share. Witness never had any of these shares, nor of the 25,000 shares allotted to the vendor. He received £120 cash and 200 shares for his trouble.

The evidence for the defence was continued on Friday (Dec. 12)

Mr. T. Fry, a shareholder in the Rae Mining Company, said he purchased four or five hundered shares in 1887, and he held these shares at the time of the liquidation, and he was appointed one of the liquidators. The highest price he paid for his shares was 12s. 6d. per share, but he was unable to say what was the highest price the shares ever touched. He was aware that of great many of the original shareholders were relatives of Mr. Marks. In the course of the meetings of the liquidators he heard that Mr. Marks was one of the promoters of the Rae Company, and that he had offered £5,000 to be relieved from responsibility from all liabilities in relation to his position as such promoter. It was only from the books of the company that he discovered that Smith was merely a nominee vendor. In consequence of the information he acquired, Chancery proceedings were instituted against Mr. Marks. A great number of shares were brought by Mr. Marks at nominal prices, just before the liquidation and other parties, who were his friends also purchased a number of shares.

In reply to Mr. C. Mathews, the witness said that some parties still believed in the value of the Rae property.

Mr. Snell, of the firm of Snell, Sou, and Greenip solicitors, said the firm acted as solicitors in the liquidation proceedings. Mr. Marks was summoned as a witness but did not attend. The witness was aware that he was one of the promoters of the Rae Company, and he advised that his offer of £5,000 should be accepted. He consulted the chief clerk, who consented that the money should be accepted, but he would not allow the promoters to be relieved from responsibility and consequently the offer dropped through.

THE RAE FARMS.

Evidence was then given that the Rae Farm was originally sold for £2,800 to the party who professed to sell it to Smith, who disposed of it to the company.

Mr, Skinner proved that he had purchased 50 shares in the company. The original fully paid np shares went to a premium, and the ordinary shares dropped to 10s. They afterwards rallied, but, unfortunately, witness could not get out. The shares rose in price in consequence of the telegram that appeared in the Financial News. Meanwhile, notices also appeared in that paper, and Marks advised him to buy shares in the mine. After the liquidation, he was aware that Marks bought a number of shares which were fetching ten shillings a share, a very high price for a company that was in liquidation.

(It should be stated that it was supposed that the object of purchasing these shares was to obtain a preponderance of influence at the meeting of the liquidators.)

Mr. J. R. Garsk, clerk to a firm of solicitors who acted for Mr. Grenfell, one of the directors of the Bank of England, proved that Marks brought an action against that gentleman for a libel upon him as the editor of the Financial News. The action was settled by payment of £50 and an apology. The alleged slander or libel consisted of charging Mr. Marks with blackmailing, and with having been imprisoned in New York for fraud.

Mr. Gill said that the latter charge could not be proved, and, therefore, the action was settled.

The witness, in reply to Sir C. Russell, said that the case was taken into court and a public apology was made by Sir H. James on behalf of Mr. Gronfell, and a verdict was taken for 50 guineas with £300 costs.

Mr. Gill then proposed to put in evidence the fact that the same parties who appeared as the original shareholders in the Rae Mine were also shareholders in other gold companies which were in difficulties after these parties had got rid of their shares. All these parties who appeared to be shareholders, he believed, were relatives of Mr. Marks.

Sir B Russel objected to this evidence being given unless Mr. Marks was shown to be connected with the companies in question.

Mr. Gill said he should show that all these companies were puffed up in the *Financial News* until his relatives had got rid of their shares, and he submitted that the evidence was of the utmost importance. There were very great difficulties in making out the case of the defendant, and he was not in a position to prove that Mr. Marks had any personal connection with the companies in question.

Sir C. Russell said that the case had already occupied five days, and there ought not to to be any unnecessary waste of time.

Mr. Gill : All the difficulty will be got over if you put Mr. Marks in the witness-box.

Sir C. Russell - I will not call him until I think proper.

Mr. Gill : This is a question of journalism for the public benefit. I submit that the public have a right to know what is going on.

The case is proceeding.

WRECK OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER NEPAUL.

THE P. and O. steamer Nepaul ran on a rock between Shagstone and Mewstone, near Plymouth on December 10. The first intimation of the disaster reached Plymouth through the Orient Company's vessel Orizaba, which, on arriving at Plymouth Sound, reported a steamer ashore off the Stagstone. It was at once conjectured that it was the Nepaul, this vessel having met with one or two serious accidents in Chinese waters ; and this fear was quickly confirmed. The mail tender Sir Francis Drake was sent out to render assistance, and she was followed by the steam tender Sir Walter Raleigh and the lifeboat. By this time rockets were being sent up for help from the Nepaul, and other signals were made. There was very little sea on at the time, and the tide was dead low. The company's agent, Mr. John Cummings, who represents Messrs. Fox and Co., of Plymouth, proceeded to Devonport Dockyard for a Government tug, and left the harbour at 12.20 a.m., with the Queen's Harbour Master (Staff-Captain Tomlin, R. N.)

On communication being established with the Nepaul, it was ascertained that the vessel, after passing the Lizard at 4.30 p. m. on the 10th, encountered a fog. At 7 p.m. the captain sighted the Eddystone, and then steered a course for Plymouth Sound. He, however, shortly afterwards gave orders for half speed, and about half an hour later the ship struck on the Little Shagstone Rock. The captain sent up rockets and fired guns, and soon afterwards a pilot cutter came alongside and took off the passengers—eleven in number, the rest having landed at Marseilles. The cutter immediately returned, and landed the passengers safely at Millbay pier. Meantime, every effort was made under Captain Brady's directions to save the ship. All watertight compartments were closed, and pumps were got to work, but the water continued to gain and finally invaded the engine-room. The engineers then came on deck, and the two steam tenders coming alongside, the specie, baggage, and despatches were transferred. Some of the crew, being alarmed also left the ship and, in fact, only Captain Brady and the executive officers remained. Two Government tugs remained close by, awaiting the rising of the tide, in order to attempt to float the vessel. At 5 p.m., however, it was found all efforts to this end were futile, as the water was then over her decks. The tugs returned to port, and next day it was stated that all hope of saving the vessel would have to be abandoned.

The passengers on board were two first-class, six second-class, and three children. Captain Brady put on board the Sir Walter Raleigh the crew of the steamship Rothesay, bound from Cardiff to Batavia, which was wrecked off Point de Galle, Ceylon, to which port she had intended to go for a bunker of coal.

Although, as already stated, the specie, baggage, and despatches were transferred to a tug, there was no opportunity of taking out any of the cargo which consists of 1,300 chests of tea, 1,500 bags of wheat, 100 bags of rice, and and consignments of indigo, jute, and other goods. The cargo is insured at Lloyds' in 100,000£. The Nepaul was built at Glasgow in 1876, for a German firm but when on the stocks she was purchased by the P. and O. Company. At Marseilles, eighteen months ago she was stranded on the breakwater, and the then captain died at the time from apoplexy. The vessel is 375 feet long, 40 feet in breadth, and 22 feet in depth of hold. Her net tonnage is 1,988, her gross tonnage 3,536 and her nominal horse power 600.

[Certain statements having appeared in the Home papers reflecting on the conduct of the Indian Lascar crew of the steamer "Nepaul" on the occasion of her wreck, the Managers of the P. and O. Company have telegraphed from London that the statements are utterly false and that on the morning after the departure of the mail the Times published a letter from the Commander emphatically contradicting the allegations made and stating that the Native crew behaved well and were orderly and obedient, carrying out his commands to his entire satisfaction. Passengers have also made the following statements to the press :—"Captain Brady gave his orders calmly ;—there was nothing like a panic either amongst the passengers or crew, no one lost his head and it is quite inaccurate to say that any of the lascars made a rush for the boats. The Captain ordered the boats to be lowered and the order was promptly obeyed, they were exceedingly anxious that utmost credit should be given to Captain and Crew.]"

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

ACCORDING to despatches from Cape Town, the recent action of the British South Africa Company in securing concessions from Mutaca was based upon the fact that the Portuguese Cortes adjourned without having ratified the convention with England of] Aug. 20. The dispute with the Portuguese took place before the news of the modus vivendi concluded between England and Portugal on Nov. 14 had reached Mashonaland.

The Portuguese version of the difficulties between the Chartered Company of South Africa and the Portuguese respecting the possession of Mutaca's country, maintains that the collision between the Portuguese and the Chartered Company's force arose from the action of the latter. The company's agents, it is alleged, having raised the natives of Mutaca, proceeded with them to Massikosse, where they surprised the establishment of the Portuguese Mozambique Company, hauled down the Portuguese flag, and arrested Col. Paiva d'Andrade, Senhor Gouveia, and Baron de Rezende, as well as a French engineer in the service of the Portuguese Company. The rest of the staff of the Mozambique Company and a number of Portuguese gold prospectors are said to have fled to the coast, pursued by the British, against whom resistance was being organised.

It is to be noted that in the account received through British sources, while it admitted that the police of the Chartered Company attacked the Portuguese and arrested Col. d'Andrade and others, the attack is described as having taken place at Mutaca's kraal, which had been forcibly seized by a Portuguese force a week previously.

It is said that the Portuguese Government has chartered two steamers for transporting troops to Mozambique, and has decided to accept the offer of some 600 students to leave as volunteers for Africa. It is hoped they will be ready to start within a week arms and equipments.

The people in Lisbon (says the *Daily News* correspondent) are impatiently awaiting news that the British Government has ordered the South Africa Company to set at liberty all the Portugese under arrest and to evacuate all the territories allotted to Portugal in the modus vivendi. Until the above guarantee is forthcoming it will (it is said) be impossible to calm public opinion, or for the Government to continue the negotiations with the English.

It is reported that the Portuguese Government instructed their Charge d' Affairs in London to apply for the release of Col. Pavia D'Andrade and his fellow prisoner, Baron Rezende (who have, it is stated, since been liberated), and have also proposed to the British Foreign Office that two commissions should be appointed, one by Portugal and the other by Great Britain, and proceed to the Manica country to ascertain who was responsible for the disturbances.

DEATH OF MRS. PEEL.

MRS. PEEL, the wife of the speaker, died at 11 o'clock on the 5th inst. All the members of the family, including Mr. Dugdale, Q. C., M. P., had been sent for. Archdeacon Farrar paid a visit early, and remained at the bedside of the dying lady for a considerable time. Mr. Peel, for whom the widest sympathy will be manifested, married his wife in 1862. She was the daughter of Mr. William Stratford Dugdale, of Merevale Hall and Blyth Hall, Warwickshire, and had several children.

On Mr. W. H. Smith rising to refer to the death of Mrs. Peel, every member uncovered. Mr. Smith said he felt sure that irrespective of party differences there was a general wish to tender expressions of sympathy and real sorrow to a man so beloved by all his friends and so valued in that House. On these occasions words should be few and voices hushed, and he did not wish to enlarge upon the personal suffering of Mr. Speaker. They could at least approach him and say they were grieved, and that they trusted that the sense of the performance of duties to the country yet to come would arouse him from the sorrow and affliction into which he was at present plunged. Mr. Gladstone agreed that the House did well in expressing to the Speaker their deep sympathy with him in his sorrow. Mr. Smith had expressed the universal sense of the House in hoping that they might still enjoy, in spite of this great visitation, the valuable services rendered to the public and to the House. Any expression of sympathy was a very inadequate medicine indeed for so severe a hurt, but they trusted he might be favoured with every consolation that could be derived by a man on these great occasions of life, whether from a human or from a higher source. (Subdued cheering.)

THE LATE SIR RICHARD BURTON.

LADY BURTON has sent the following interesting and touching letter, dated Trieste, Nov. 23, to the *Morning Post* :—

Sir,—This is the fortieth day since my beloved husband went before me, and I write to you as one almost dead and buried, but before I plunge into obscurity, I have four things I went to say to the world, and I will ask you to extend your already thirty years of kindness to me so far as to publish this. The kindness and sympathy of the British nation have been conveyed to me in some 2000 letters, cards, and telegrams from all parts of the world—from friends, from societies, from people I thought had forgotten us, from people I thought did not like us, from people even who had had differences of opinion with him, from some who had received little kindnesses forgotten by him, from many who only met him twenty or thirty years ago, and had just touched the hem of his garment—all joining with one universal voice, and opening up a beautiful, a new touching chapter of the world's goodness. Thank God, now he knows and sees the true feeling of appreciation of him. All these will be answered one by one, as soon as I come into calmer waters. I shall also owe much gratitude to the Press, who my husband used to say were with few exceptions to us like a "band of brothers." I now only want to say that it has been conveyed to me that there is a wish that my dearest husband should be buried in Westminster Abbey, but that there is a difficulty on account of its being too full, and that there is a talk of a national committee. May I suggest a way out of this difficulty, which would give him the national honour he so nobly and justly deserves, and, at the same time, be a most sympathetic gift to him and me? The honour could be paid by a little tablet in the Abbey. Let the remains, which are embalmed and resting in a small private chapel, and which will be conveyed to England in January, be interred in the Mortlake Catholic cemetery, where he will have sunshine, love, and prayers. My slender purse cannot carry out well my wishes, and I feel no shame in asking the nation he lived for, worked for, to help me in it. My long and sorrowful work now is arranging his affairs and classifying his library and manuscripts, and I think I cannot leave Trieste for good (after nineteen years' residence) before Jan. 23rd. I propose to send the dear remains by sea in charge of Mr. Albert Letchford, an English painter resident in Trieste, who was devoted to my husband, and has been painting him for a year. The land journey is too full of obstacles and expenses in these cases. I will meet the ship at Liverpool, and convey him to Mortlake. I have chosen my ground, 11ft. by 9ft. This is to be covered by a dark stone Arab tent. In the tent, above ground, are to be two slabs to hold two coffins (let me have a little place by his side) and room for a small altar at their head. He is embalmed, and I shall be, so there is no danger to health. Outside the tent, above the flap curtain which serves as door, will be a marble Crucifix, under it a "Book of Life," on one side his name and death recorded, the other page blank for me. Under the book will be inscribed Justin Huntly McCarthy's beautiful sonnet of fourteen lines, which embraces all his life, and appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Oct. 22. I am already in communication with Canon Wenham of Mortlake, and Messrs. Dyke and Sons, sculptors, 49, Highgate-road, who are sending me designs. The passage home for the remains, and Mr. Letchford in charge, will be £40, the ground will be £45, the monument about £260, sending Mr. Letchford back £20, in all £390. Should anything be done to help, I shall be very grateful, but in no way hurt should nothing come of it, and if, on the other hand, more is subscribed than this sum, may I use it for conveying his library, and effects to England, which is a very heavy expense for me in my altered circumstances? In return I bequeath to the nation, at my death, a full-length portrait of my husband in fencing attitude, 1883 by Mr. Letchford ; his picture as, "Hadji

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawar, Commander W. A. Wheler, with the English mails of the 12th December, arrived in harbour at noon yesterday. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr R G Devenish	Miss Ashburner
Mr O C Bevan	Mrs Hullah and 2 children
Miss LaTouche	Mr and Mrs Phillips & child
Mrs and Miss J Garstin	Mr Arundell
Mr Anderson	Mr A Elliott
Mr J J D LaTouche	Mr R A Smith
Mr B G Smithe	Mr Speakman
Capt Coleridge	Miss Pilkington
Mr Ritchie	Mr L S Ossaston
Mr P L Pittman	Mr W J Dean
Mr W Arabdown	Miss Leach
Miss Mayhew	Mr W Lawson
Miss Blenkinsop	Miss Gabbitt
Miss Harris	Mr G F Handcock
Miss O'Connor	Miss Elt
Mrs Poinicilit and 2 children	Miss E Smalley
Miss M Wessori	Mr C M Hodgson
Mr E M Coventry	Mr V S Menzies

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs M Turner	Mr and Mrs Rothe
Mr E Miller	Mr and Mrs J W Bakewell
Mr G K Heinrichs	Rev Mathew Bankay
Mr R Sewell	Prior Cyrus Dischajine
Mr and Mrs E J Moore	Rev John Gruchot
Mr H R Cobbold	Sister B Rudirion
Mr W G Goldney	Sister S Hopforiunder
Mr W G Newton	Sister G Heilmuier
Mr A G Acworth	Sister Ignatius Berhan
Mr H J Rainey	Mr and Mrs Denning
Mr J R Rainey	Rev J Munro
Col A Le Messurier	Rev H G Gardner
Mr De Facien	Mr and Miss Newsome
Mr Proud	Rev H H Waugh
Mrs Brodhurst	Mr B Tomasti
Lieut Wilkinson	Mr H J Corfield
Capt R Brocklehurst	Mr Sitanath
Mr F W Hanson	Mr Nineno
Mr J Noppen	Mr Crasemann

FROM PORT SAID.—Mr and Mrs Thacker.

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr Morris	Mr B Schlossre
Lady Valentine	Mr W Bolton
Mr Farnham	Mr J Flock
Mr D H Morris	Mr A Fillion

FROM ADEN.—Capt F Falle.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

THE COURT.

The Queen remains at Windsor, but will leave for the Isle of Wight shortly.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are on a visit to Lord Alington at Crichel, Dorset.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone yesterday left London for Hawarden, stopping by arrangement to receive an address and to make a short speech, in which he said that recent troubles were an additional reason for Irish Home Rule, but the Liberal party were not willing, after the disclosures in the Divorce Court, to make Mr. Parnell the constitutional Governor of Ireland.

Mr. Parnell having stated his willingness to retire if Mr. Gladstone would pledge himself to include in his Home Rule scheme the transfer of control over the Irish constabulary and the settlement of the agrarian question to an Irish Parliament, a deputation of members had an interview with Mr. Gladstone. His reply was not deemed satisfactory to the Nationalist party, but on Saturday 45 members left the general meeting and deposed Mr. Parnell, electing Mr. J. M'Carthy in his place. Mr. Parnell declared to his 26 supporters that he still retained the leadership and would continue to act for the benefit of the cause.

Mr. A. Duncombe, M.P. for the Howdenshire Division of Yorkshire, has announced that he shall not seek re-election on account of impaired health.

The candidates for the representation of the Bassetlaw Division of Yorkshire were nominated on Monday at Retford, Sir F. Milner (Unionist) and Mr. Mellor, Q.C. (Gladstonian).

GENERAL.

The Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. Church) died on Tuesday, aged 75.

Lord Tollemache also died on Tuesday, aged 85.

Mr. B. S. Wright has been appointed a Judge of the High Court in place of the late Mr. Baron Huddleston.

Lord Hartington on Friday presided over an important conference, convened by the National Association for the promotion of Technical Education, to discuss various questions connected with the adoption by county councils of the Technical Education Act (1889).

Lord Jersey on Friday left London to take up his new post as Governor of New South Wales.

The annual Cattle Show of the Smithfield Club opened on Monday at Islington. The entries were very numerous and the general quality excellent. The Queen has been very successful, gaining six first prizes besides others of lower classes. Her Majesty exhibits the champions of the entire show and of the Devon and Shorthorn breeds.

The County Cricket Council held their annual meeting at Lo d's on Monday, when amendments to propose for classification of season results were submitted, but no decision was come to, and the council adjourned *sine die*.

Two men were killed and several others were severely injured by the sudden explosion of a shot on Monday in a new coal-pit at Aberbeeg, Monmouthshire.

A number of ch ldren were sliding on Tuesday on a frozen pool at Tipton when the ice broke and six of them were drowned.

A farmer's son, at Sancreed, Cornwall, suddenly struck down his brother with whom he was working on Monday, and then cut his throat while on the ground. The murderer is believed to be insane.

A shell exploded at the Government Magazine, Gosport, on Friday, wrecking the building and causing the death of a workman.

IRELAND.

Mr. Parnell arrived in Dublin on Wednesday and was enthusiastically received. Shortly afterwards, he, as chief proprietor, took forcible possession of the *United Ireland* newspaper office, dismissing the acting editor and stopping publication. In the evening he addressed a large meeting in the Rotunda. The *United Ireland* offices were recaptured by Mr. O'Brien's friends during the night, but Mr. Parnell regained possession yesterday.

The Dissentient party against Mr. Parnell have issued a manifesto stating their reasons for withdrawing from his leadership.

Sir J. Pope Hennessy having decided to stand for the vacant representation of North Kilkenny as the candidate of the seceding Nationalists, he will be opposed by Mr. John Kelly, an oft imprisoned Nationalist, in the interest of Mr. Parnell.

COLONIAL.

A bye-election to the Canadian Parliament has been carried by the Government candidate, replacing an Opposition member.

The Indians in Canada remain perfectly tranquil, and there are no symptoms of any dissatisfaction.

Lord Knutsford's despatch on the Newfoundland difficulty with France has been published. It states that the Government is carefully considering the question, it suggests that the *modus vivendi* should be continued, and that Newfoundlanders should take no unfriendly steps towards the French.

Lord Connemara left Madras on Saturday for England. The local papers eulogize his administration and deplore his retirement.

FOREIGN.

The conflict between the agents of the British South Africa Company and the Portuguese authorities in East Africa has excited a most angry feeling in Portugal, and volunteers are offering themselves for service at Mozambique and elsewhere. The exact facts of the occurrence are in doubt, as the accounts from either side differ extremely.

After protracted debates in the French Chamber the Budget was passed by a very large majority.

M. de Freycinet was yesterday elected a member of the French Academy by 20 votes out of 38.

Queen Emma on Monday took the oath as Regent of Holland on behalf of her daughter, Queen Wilhelmina.

The Grand Duke of Luxemburg on Tuesday took the constitutional oath, and formally opened his first Parliament.

The trial of a number of alleged Nihilists is proceeding privately at St. Petersburg, and it is expected that it will occupy some weeks yet.

In consequence of a difference with the Minister of Public Works, Signor Giolitti has resigned his post as Minister of the Treasury at Rome, and Signor Grimaldi has been appointed to succeed him.

The Parnell controversy rages strongly in the United States, each faction having numerous vehement supporters. Most of the money raised by the delegates is being withheld until a decision is come to as to the ...ful recipients, and many promised subscriptions ...been withdrawn.

...financial troubles in New York have become ...cute. Many trading firms and several banks in ... parts of the country have suspended payment, ...e Government is taking measures with a view to ...e the situation.

...fears of an Indian rising in the United States are ...ng, although the excitement still continues to be

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

...is, Esq., late B.C.S.; H. Nisbet, Esq., late ... Col. J. Estridge, Bo. Ret.; Lord Tollemache ... D...; Dean Church; Mr. W. Gregson; ... of Rav... worth.

THE ANTI-PARNELL CAMPAIGN.

MR. SEXTON, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Leamy, and Mr. John Redmond, representing the two sections of the Irish Parliamentary party, had some negotiations with Mr Gladstone on Friday (3rd Dec.) At noon on Saturday the delegates attended No. 15 committee room, at the House of Commons, for the purpose of presenting their report, when what is termed a "coup d'etate" by the anti-Parnellites was carried out in a manner which relieved the tension of the political situation at once by formally deposing Mr. Parnell from the leadership. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the action of the "patriots," as Mr. Parnell's Irish opponents are now called, was "planned before-hand with great foresight and deliberation." By ten o'clock on Friday night Messrs. Sexton and Healy had Mr. Gladstone's final reply to Mr. Clancy's suggested "compromise" in their hands; and they thereupon found themselves back again in the same position as existed before. Under these circumstances an "all-night" meeting was held in the small hours of Saturday morning. This secret conclave was attended by some dozen of the more prominent members of the party. Resolutions as to the procedure to be adopted on Saturday afternoon, should a "coup d'etate" unfortunately prove to be necessary, were drafted at this meeting. The scheme then suggested was reported to a larger meeting of the "Patriots" which was held at Westminster on Saturday morning. At this second meeting it was felt that there was no hope of inducing Mr. Parnell to accept any resolution in any form whatever which would bring the question of the chairmanship of the Irish Parliamentary party to a direct issue. It was determined, however, to give him every opportunity of retiring. But all felt that the strongest action would have to be taken. The resolutions suggested at the "all-night" meeting were unanimously adopted and arrangements were then made to have the Conference Room lighted and seated at 5 p.m. on Saturday afternoon, in the event of Mr. Parnell declining to put the resolution, and a secession of the "Patriots" to another room thus becoming necessary.

The pre-luncheon part of the proceedings on Saturday (Dec. 6th) was largely expended upon a discussion as to the form of report to be presented in relation to the Gladstone negotiations—a discussion ultimately determined in favour of a written report; and Mr. Sexton gave warning that the majority had made up its mind that a definite decision on the main issue (i. e., as to the leadership) should be reached that day, and that if this end could not be accomplished by a motion from the chair, it would be determined in some other way. From the lengthy report which was read by Mr. Redmond, it appeared that Mr. Gladstone, while professing his intention of proposing a measure of Home Rule which would be satisfactory to the representatives of the Irish people, on the first favourable opportunity, declined to enter into details. He said he would be willing in the future, as in the past, to enter into friendly communications on the question of Home Rule with the chairman of the party when one was appointed, but he could not open such a discussion in connection with the leadership.

GREAT CONFUSION.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report a scene of great confusion arose. According to one account, Mr. Abraham and Mr. J. O'Connor rose together, the former to move a resolution formally deposing Mr. Parnell from the leadership. He had got out the words "Mr. Parnell," when Mr. Parnell called upon Mr. John O'Conner, who thereupon became a competitor with Mr. Abraham for the ear of the meeting. A great storm ensued, each party clamouring for the recognition of its own champion. Mr. McCarthy rose to insist that if the meeting so demanded, Mr. Abraham should have precedence, while Mr. Parnell was determinded not to accept advice on points on parliamentary procedure from Mr. McCarthy. While he was on his feet about to contest the point, Mr. Abraham's resolution was handed to Mr. Mc'Carthy in order that he might hand it on to the chairman. Not knowing the purpose with which it had been handed to him, Mr. McCarthy proceeded to hastily glance at it, instantly Mr. Parnell in a fierce passion, made a dash at it, and, snatching it out of Mr. McCarthy's hand, crumpled it up in his fist. Mr. McCarthy, in reciting this incident later, said Mr. Parnell "struck it out of his hand," while Mr. Parnell said, "I took it out of your hand." On seizing the paper, Mr. Parnell declared that Mr. McCarthy had all along been trying to usurp his position. Mr. McCarthy denied the impeachment, and protested that in glancing at the paper which was handed up to him he had only done the most natural thing in the world. Eventually Mr. Parnell agreed to call Mr. Abraham at the close of Mr. O'Connor's speech. Mr. John O'Connor then proceeded to move a resolution (which was seconded by Mr. James O'Kelly) expressing dissatisfaction with the Gladstone negotiations.

Ultimately, Mr. Abraham was permitted to speak, but Mr. Parnell ruled his resolution out of order, a ruling which finally clenched the determination of the majority to put a termination to the farcically-unconstitutional proceedings. So after Mr. Arthur O'Connor had made a speech of protest, and Mr. Leamy had relieved himself of a lengthened reply to it—it now being twenty minutes past five o'clock—Mr. Justin McCarthy made a short and dignified speech of exit, as the mouthpiece of the majority, and his son, Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, followed. Slight cheering from the anti-Parnellites, and a little ironical laughter from the Parnellites, followed their speeches. The moment of the exit of the Majority had came. This incident has been described by a news agency in the most sensational fashion conceivable—so sensational, in short, as to evoke the indignation of both the Majority and the Minority. As a matter of fact, it seems that the exit was accomplished in the quietest way imaginable under the circumstances. Colonel Nolan proceeded to continue the discussion, whilst Mr. Parnell watched the departing crowd pass out of both the doorways with a troubled look on his face.

THE FORMAL DEPOSITION OF MR. PARNELL.

The minority shortly afterwards finished its business for the day by resolving to adjourn until Monday (Dec. 8) while the majority, having settled in the Conference Room, with the whip, Mr. Deasy, in the chair, formally deposed Mr. Parnell—the deposition being moved by Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien—elected Mr. Justin McCarthy chairman, and agreed to form a Cabinet of eight to administer the affairs of the party of the patriots. On the proposition of Mr. Abraham, seconded by Mr. D. Sheehy, the following declaration was agreed to:—"We hereby solemnly renew our adhesion to the principle in devotion to which we have never wavered—viz., that the Irish Parliamentary party is, and always must remain independent of all other parties; and we further declare that we will never entertain any proposal for the settlement of the Home Rule question except such as satisfies the aspirations of the Irish people." Then, it being now six o'clock, the members of both parties filed out into the feebly-lit lobbies and corridors, where everything had a weird and ghostly look. And what is described as "the Great Deposition" was complete. It is a coincidence that Mr. Parnell was deposed from the leadership on Saturday last by forty-five votes, for on May 17, 1880, ten and a half years ago Mr. Parnell was elected chairman of the party by forty-five votes.

When Mr. Gladstone heard the resolution, he is reported to have exclaimed, "Thank God, Home Rule is saved!"

The relative strength of the Irish parties now is :—

Nationalists	52
Parnellities	31
Doubtful seats	3
Conservatives	15
Dissentient Liberals	2
	103

The majority of the IrishNationalist members met on Monday (Dec. 8) and appointed a committee of eight to act with Mr. Justin McCarthy in conducting the leadership. They also passed resolutions ratifying the decision of Saturday deposing Mr. Parnell, and empowering Mr. McCarthy to issue a manifesto to the Irish people at home and abroad. In this manifesto, which was issued on Wednesday night, the new party denounces as wanton Mr. Parnell's accusation that their independence has been sapped by the wirepullers of an English party, declares that they will resolutely maintain their position as an independent party. Whilst doing their utmost to continue the "auspicious alliance" between the people of Ireland and the democracy of Great Britain, they will demand such a settlement of the Home Rule question as will satisfy the aspirations of Ireland.

CAPTURE AND RECAPTURE OF "UNITED IRELAND."

Mr. Parnell, accompanied by several of his Parliamentary colleagues left Euston Station on Tuesday night (9 Dec.) *en route* to Dublin. Many persons assembled at Euston, and called upon the member for Cork for a speech. Mr. Parnell, in reply, expressed confidence as to the result of the fight he had undertaken, and declared that they "would win." On his arrival in Dublin, Mr. Parnell proceeded to the offices of *United Ireland*, in Lower Abbey-street, armed with the articles of association of the company, and formally took possession of the offices. There was at first some show of resistance, the Sub-Sheriff being summoned to assist in expelling the staff. A specially prepared edition of the paper was suppressed and Mr. Bodkin, the acting editor, was ejected, and Mr. Leamy installed in his place pro tem. The suppressed edition of *United Ireland* is said to have contained a telegram from Mr. William O'Brien, saying :—"Parnell's leadership means destruction; be self-reliant." The news column contained reports from branches of the National League throughout the country, of which the majority—it is stated a proportion of 80 per cent.—were against Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell (it is understood) holds 474 out of 500 shares in the company that owns *United Ireland*, the co-proprietors being Dr. Kenny, who is in accord with him, and Mr. Justin M'Carthy, who is contra.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Parnell spoke at a great meeting in the Rotunda at Dublin, whither he was dragged through crowded streets by a number of enthusiasts, in the midst of a torchlight procession. At the meeting there was great cheering, and the main point in Mr. Parnell's speech, in response to a vote of confidence was the necessity of the Irish party remaining independent of English parties. He denounced as traitors the conduct of the seceders. The movement against him was one of hypocrisy, of mental aberration and of invincible ignorance. It was thought that there was no other side, but his defence would be known some day. The issue now before the Irish people was the life or death of their constitutional movement for national independence. He had led them for sixteen years, and was willing still to lead them; and if only they supported him, he knew that he would lead them to victory. He had his moments of trial and temptation; but he denied that ever in thought or word he had been false to the interests which Irishmen had confided to him.

Dublin was the scene of some exciting conflicts yesterday between the opposing sections of the Home Rule party. Shortly after midnight a body of stalwart anti-Parnellites took forcible possession of the offices of *United Ireland*, mixed the type that had been set up for the next issue, and removed the books, retaining for a time their hold of the premisses. Twelve hours later, however, Mr. Parnell, with strong reinforcements, attacked the place, gained an entry by means of crowbars, and recaptured the offices, the previous occupants making their escape by the back doors

THE IRISH LEADER'S JOURNEY TO CORK.

Later in the day Mr. Parnell, accompanied by a number of his Parliamentary supporters, left for Cork. At Sallins, Kildare, Maryborough, and Thurles, deputations from local bodies welcomed the party, but at Limerick and Charleville there was disturbance and dissension. Mr. Parnell spoke briefly at the first few stations, but as the journey progressed he deputed Mr. Harrison and Mr. Joseph Nolan to reply for him. At Mallow there was a furiously hostile demonstration. Repeated attempts were made to enter the saloon, umbrellas and sticks were flourished menacingly, and violent language was used. A portrait of Mr. O'Brien was borne aloft attached to a placard bearing the words: "Now ready. *United Ireland* not yet suppressed." Cheers were also given for Mr. Dillon and Mr. Healy. Mr. Parnell was most enthusiastically received on arriving at the Munster capital, where he addressed an immense gathering in the evening in the Chamber of Commerce, declaring that he was never prouder than on that day, and that he was sure of a victorious issue to his campaign.

LOCKING UP AMERICAN MONEY.

Reuter telegraphs from New York :—With respect to the contributions made to the Irish Relief Fund at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, the local committee has, decided that the money shall be deposited with a bank until the present troubles in the Irish party have been settled.

The *Daily Chronicle* says :—The Irish Parliamentary Fund, which at present amounts to about £20,000, remains entirely under the control of Mr. Parnell with the exception of £1200 in the possession of the treasurer of the party, which will be available for the purposes of the majority. The *Daily News* says :—The main financial resources of the Irish party are vested in the French Funds, and it is probable that litigation will arise in the French Courts as to their disposition. The popular idea that Mr. Parnell is sole arbiter of the money is, we, believe, entirely erroneous. There is a sum of about £20,000 which Mr. Parnell may draw upon over his own signature; but the great bulk of the money can be made available only by a concurrences of signatures impossible in present circumstances.

The Irish envoys, with the exception of Mr. Harrington (says Reuter), arrived at New York on Saturday night (Dec. 7) from Chicago. They declined to grant interviews to any press representatives, but signed a statement in which they "regret that they are obliged to continue to maintain absolute silence in regard to the circumstances of the present movement," and that Mr. O'Brien said they had absolutely no plans as to their future movements in the States. The Delegates have refused to attend any further meetings.

Mr. O'Brien has telegraphed to Mr. Parnell that he is anxious to have an interview with him and is starting on Saturday (Dec. 12) for France, en route to Ireland. He will be accompanied by Mr. Gill.

Five of the Irish delegates in the United States on (Dec. 11) issued an address to the Irish people, in which they say Mr. Parnell's deplorable imputations of mutiny on the part of his colleagues, and of treachery on Mr. Gladstone's part, were unreal side issues, raised for the purpose of diverting the judgement of impulsive Irishmen from the real issue. That was, whether it would be possible to win the next General Election under Mr. Parnell's leadership. The prospect before them, in case of Mr. Parnell's continuance in his present course, was disaster at the General Election, and blank helplessness after it.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. Gladstone on Dec 10 addressed the electors of the Bassetlaw Division. At Retford Station, on his arrival, the right hon. gentleman, replying to an address, said he was particularly pleased to hear that the electoral contest was likely to result in the return of Mr. Mellor, who had served his country and the Crown with distinction. Referring to Ireland, Mr. Gladstone urged that the Liberals ought to support the National cause of Ireland as enthusiastically as ever, and that recent troubles were only an additional reason for Home Rule. English, Scotch, and Welsh politics, he said, should not be dependent on the choice of an Irish leader. He felt that the proceedings in the Divorce Court would entirely destroy the moral weight and force that were necessary in Parliament for anyone who was to be the leading champion of a great national cause, and he believed this was the feeling of the Liberal party. Speaking subsequently, at Worksop, Mr. Gladstone pointed out that there was still a great amount of political and social reform to be worked for by the Liberals.

MASK AND REVOLVER.

The two *United Irelands* appeared on the morning the mail left. The original was printed under the protection of a strong guard, and issued from Abbey-street. The organ of the dissentients was published at the *Nation* office, and is a copy of the number destroyed by Mr. Parnell's orders. It bears in large characters the word "Suppressed." In Mr. Parnell's paper is given a copy of the legal opinion on which he acted. Having stated that he dismissed the acting editor for producing a paper scandalously partisan against him, and surreptitiously prepared a day earlier than usual, Mr. Parnell says it is preposterous to suppose that a mere subordinate could have acted in such a treacherous way on his own responsibility. He must have been wire-pulled by some persons. Mr. Bodkin, the acting editor, in a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, denies he was present either at the capture or recapture of *United Ireland*. In the "Suppressed" edition, Mr. Bodkin gives an account of the seizure of the paper by Mr. Parnell and his friends as well as his own deposition and expulsion from the office. He then continues:—"To every lover of Ireland, the wide world over, in William O'Brien's name, we address our earnest exhortation—Stand firm for the old land in this the supreme hour of her destiny. Be true, be bold, be 'no man's' man but Ireland's. Look the situation in the face; let not your independent judgment be swayed by unreasoning excitement or cowed by the concert of clamour. On every true Irishman the occasion calls to speak out boldly the faith that is in him. To the reason of every lover of his country—who allows his reason to sway his opinions—we venture to address the momentous inquiry—to what can Mr. Parnell's leadership now lead but to dissension and ruin? To this, the one all-important question of the hour no answer has been attempted by the Parnellites."

Mr. Parnell's *United Ireland*, in an article regarding the legality of the dismissal of Mr. Bodkin and the staff says:—For the information of all whom it may concern, we subjoin the legal opinion under which the directors of *United Ireland* took possession :—"That the control of the premises, plant, and staff, including the editorial department, are matters within the competency of the directors. If the directors themselves, or one of them in the name of the majority, cannot conveniently attend at the office of *United Ireland*, they should depute their authority to some responsible person to act for them who should be directed at once to take possession of the office and require every person who refuses to recognise the authority of the directors to immediately quit the office, and not further intrude. If the subeditor be found upon the premises he should be required to leave, and not further interfere with the property of the company. If he should not leave the premises when possession is taken in the name of the directors, a notice should be served on him informing him that in consequence of the disobedience of the orders of the directors, his services are no longer required, and cautioning him against further intruding on the premises of the company. The directors can appoint another editor to carry on the paper. It is not necessary that the directors should meet in one place to concur in this proceeding. The concurrence of the directors can be given separately." The account of the capture of the office by the anti-Parnellites is then given.

The issue of the rival papers led to great excitement, and there was an immense demand for them especially for the Anti-Parnellite organ. The Parnellites, however, made every effort to capture the rival paper, and some outrageous work, with mask and revolver, was perpetrated, resulting in a portion of the M'Carthyite issue being thrown into the Liffey. The publishers of the suppressed *United Ireland* made strenuous efforts to get large numbers of the new issue off by the early trains to the country, and the Parnellites all night watched their movements at the *Nation* office. The neighbourhood of that office and Mr. Parnell's *United Ireland* office was patrolled by considerable numbers of police and detectives.

A float containing a large number of copies of the suppressed edition was despatched to Kingsbridge station. Mr. Parnell's supporters having been made aware of the move, the horse and float were seized by two men at the railway-station, and a man named Tracy, who was in charge, was compelled to drive the horse off to the Island Bridge, where the papers were flung into the river Liffey. One of the two men who seized the horse wore a mask. The other was in the possession of a revolver which he exhibited in Tracy's presence. This man can be identified, but the man wearing the mask is unknown.

A second float stood at the entrance to the terminus, loaded with copies of the suppressed paper, and a body of men surrounded it: but, on the arrival of a number of police, they dispersed, and the parcels of papers were despatched by train.

HOW WALERS ARE BRED.

Some Professional Notes on a visit to Australia and on a voyage from Melbourne to Madras in a horse-ship by Mr. W. S. ADAMS, V. S., 1st Class A. V. D. are contributed to the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

We have had the opportunity of perusing a small pamphlet under the above heading from the pen of Mr. Adams, the Veterinary Surgeon of the Husur Remount Depot in Madras, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*. From his long period of service at Husur, Mr. Adams has had greater experience amongst Australian horses in this country than perhaps any individual in India. He begins with the breeding of horses in Australia, and divides them into four classes :—

1—Horses bred in a state of nature, in the "Runs."
2—Horses bred and reared on farms.
3—Horses bred and reared on breeding stations.
4—Thorough-bred stock.

Of the first class, he notes that "the breeding is very promiscuous, for there can be no election of sire or dam. Entire horses are turned out with mares and soon form their own parties, each stallion taking to himself a number of mares and sticking to them. In the "bush" the foaling season extends over a long period, "from the commencement of spring to well past midsummer, or say from August to February." The yearlings are annually driven in, branded, the colts castrated, the most promising retained in the paddocks, and the rest turned loose in the bush with their semi-wild fellows to shift for themselves. They depend altogether on what grass they can pick-up, and, in seasons of drought, on vegetation known as "salt bush." Long distances are traversed by the herds in search of food and water.

2. Breeding at the farms.—This seems to be carried on much as in England. The mares earning their keep by agricultural work. The farmers pay considerable attention to the subject, frequently keeping their own stallion. This class of stock is found useful for draught purposes. They meet with a ready sale; for being used to civilisation, they are more easily trained.

3. Breeding at stations.—Much capital is sunk in this. Sires and dams are selected with care. Mares and foals run in paddocks: only the stallions being stalled. On these stations animals are bred to supply our Indian wants both military and civil. Good, big, carriage pairs are difficult to obtain, "the general use of the light American buggy having created a demand for light active horses." "The Norfolk Trotter is very popular, and by these horses some very useful stock is produced."

We would commend this little fact to the notice of our sporting contemporary, the *Indian Planter's Gazette*. The horses for cavalry and artillery in India are mostly by T. B. Australian sires from English dams. Mr. Adams omits, however, to mention to what class of English stock these mares belong. Norfolk Trotters sire some of the wheelers, but the best are the result of a cross between an active clean-legged cart mare and a T. B. sire."

4. T. B. Stock.—Racing in such a sporting colony having many devoted adherents, the demand for T. B. stock is great, and the breeding of this class is carried on largely. Much good blood is imported, and the pedigrees kept clear. Mr. Adams noticed that the young stock were remarkably well grown, which he attributes to climate, good grazing, oat-hay, and the care bestowed on the dams.

Pony Breeding.—Mr. Adams could learn but little of this. "Some Shetland and Exmoor ponies have been imported; these are put to well-bred small galloways, and the result is a very good class of pony. Racing ponies and pairs are in demand."

Grazing Farms.—Kept by men who buy up the young stock from breeders and run them till fit for sale to Indian shippers or in the local market. These are practically middlemen, and would seem to take the place of our Indian *saudagar*.

Food.—Grazing seems to be the mainstay of the whole system of feeding. Some of the paddocks are laid down with nutritious grasses, amongst which the "prairie" grass holds a high place. Mr. Adams eulogizes oat-hay, which seems to form a staple diet, even for horses in work. Maize and oats form the chief grain foods: wheat and maize brans are also given.

Brands.—Each breeding station has its own brand, which may be an initial, cypher, triangle, etc., such as we are familiar with out here. They brand generally on the near shoulder sometimes on the near or off neck, ribs or quarter. The middlemen on the grazing farms brand frequently on the near quarter, and the Indian shipper under the saddle, hence we find many Australian branded in three places.

Indian market.—The Indian horse trade in Australia is a large one, and employs many persons. To pick up the class of horse required, the traders have to visit not only the middlemen of grazing farms, but the breeders on their farms and runs. This entails much travelling. Some are purchased at large periodical sales, but as there is not much chance of examining them, a number have to be purchased at a low price to cover the risk of some of them being unsound; in the same way buying off the runs from the "mob" horses, as they are called, is often a dangerous speculation. Nearly all horses for India are shipped at Melbourne. Amongst the ship loads sent to India are often many well bred valuable animals, which would fetch a high price even in Australia itself. The only way in which this can be done, is by their being purchased young and unbroken with a lot of comparatively valueless stock. The horses, when purchased, are brought down to the sea by road or rail, often long distances. The shipping season begins at the end of July, so that the horses may arrive in time for the opening of the remount purchasing season in September. This being the Australian winter, the stock have long coats, and as they get into hot weather before they can cast them, they experience much discomfort and exhaustion. At this time of year, too, owing to the sea being rough in the Indian Ocean, the longer and hotter route by Torres Straits and Singapore is taken. The Consignments leaving later, and arriving in India by November and December, do better. They have moulted their winter coats to a great extent, and come by the cooler and shorter passage indicated above. This is the best time, too, for their landing in this country, for those coming later, say in March, have to face the hot weather with their Australian winter coats growing, which they do not shed till the following July or August. This occurs during only their first year.

Diseases.—Equine ailments of a fatal nature, such as anthrax, glanders, etc., are unknown, and ordinary disease seems to assume a milder type. Chest affections in winter, and fever and liver complaints in summer, occur. Roaring is rare. Skin disease, too, such a curse in Waler stables in India, is unknown. Diseases of the feet and ringbone are the commonest form of lamenesses, and this we can readily understand from our Indian experience of Australians. Mr. Adams also gives some interesting information as to the system of managing and handling young stock pursued in the colonies, but want of space prevents our touching on it. He is of opinion that an attempt to export horses for the English army from Australia would not answer, and his reasons seem sound though somewhat too lengthy to include in our present article. Although mule-breeding has not been tried, Mr. Adams considers it would prove successful, and furnish us with an ample field to draw on for Transport and Mountain Battery work.

To complete his experiences, the author returned to India in a horse-ship, the s. s. *Bancoora*. The stalls on deck were 2 feet 6 inches broad, roofed with deal; those below 2 feet 8 inches, and all 9 feet deep. The fittings, floorings ect. were much of the same character as those employed on ships carrying mounted troops, familiar, we presume, to most mounted and veterinary officers. Ventilation, too, was arranged for much in the usual way by windsails, scuttles, air scoops, etc. The total number of horses on board was 391, stated to be one of the largest consignments ever shipped for India. When embarked, they were in fair condition only, as a long drought had made grazing scanty. Being the Australian winter, they had long coats, which, as the horses were in the rough, were heavy. They had been collected from a wide spread area, most had been paddocked for some time near Melbourne, but some were trained down just before embarking from Gippsland. They were embarked by means of staging, as slings do not appear to have been used.

Stable management.—The horses were divided into two lots, fore and aft, an English groom in charge of each. Under these worked the ship's lascars, who cleaned, fed, watered, etc. Hempen headstalls, furnished with leading ropes and pillar chains, were on each horse, the latter fastening to staples in the stall posts. The hempen headstalls being unaffected by heat and moisture, answered well, and the method of tying the pillar chains was simple and efficacious. The stalls were cleaned and sprinkled with slaked lime daily, the horses being shifted as in troopers. This method was found better than flushing, which left the decks wet and the atmosphere damp and steamy all day.

Food and water.—Water was given daily at 4 a.m., and 3 p.m. The food consisted of oat-hay, chaff and bran, given at 5 a.m., noon, 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., about half a bucketful to each horse at each feed.

The voyage.—When leaving Melbourne it was cold, and they found themselves in a gale which lasted two days when out of the harbour. Temperature 50 degrees. Smooth water was reached inside the "Great Barrier Reef." Their course was through Torres Straits, into the Arafura Sea, Flores Sea, Java Sea, Carimata Straits to Singapore; then Straits of Malacca, and across the Bay of Bengal to Madras. "This course is almost along the line of what is termed the 'Warmth Equator,' on which the highest mean temperature is registered." On this occasion they were fortunate in having cool winds. The horses suffered a good deal from the rolling rough weather, and felt the heat considerably, especially those with long coats.

Sickness.—Cases of pneumonia, fever, staggers and apoplexy occurred, but few horses were lost. Some refused their food during rough weather, probably from nausea resulting from the motion. The treatment of these cases was such as is usually adopted by veterinary officers in charge of troopships.

Disembarkation at Madras.—Was carried out in 14 working hours without accident, a most creditable performance, considering that the horses were slung into native boats in the open roads, and had to be taken through the Madras surf before landing.

Mr. Adams' pamphlet is most interesting and, in a concise manner gives much valuable information about the Australian horse, his breeding, purchase, and treatment on his voyage over to this country.

THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.

IN the House of Commons on the 5th inst, Mr. Labouchere called attention to recent revelations as to the Stanley Expedition and the admissions of several of its members. They flogged and killed sundry uncivilised Africans, and he asked the Attorney-General whether such persons could not be brought within the operation of British laws. The Attorney-General said that so far as he knew there were no persons within the British jurisdiction of whom it could be said that there was any proof that they did what was stated in the question; but anyone who knew of it had a remedy at law. Mr. Labouchere: "If I submit the names of gentlemen now within British jurisdiction who have admitted either that they killed or aided and abetted in killing savages or bought slaves, will the Attorney-General instruct the Public Prosecutor to prosecute?" The Attorney-General: "Any statement coming with the authority of the hon. member will, of course, be looked into with the greatest care, but without knowing the contents and authority of the statements I cannot undertake to prosecute. Necessary care and proper proof are needed before any prosecution can be directed. The expedition was not in any way under the authority of Government."

MR. STANLEY AND THE REAR-GUARD.

MR STANLEY has cabled from New York a letter to the *Times*, in which he says what he hopes are the last words on the controversy with respect to the Rear-Guard. He asserts that conduct such as has been revealed was not common in Africa, and that most explorers have united in the singular degree gentleness with valour.

"For myself I lay no claim to any exceptional fineness of nature; but I say, beginning life as a rough, ill-educated, impatient man, I have found my schooling in these very African experiences which are now said by some to be in themselves detrimental to European character. I have learnt by the actual stress of imminent danger, in the first place, that self-control is more indispensable than gunpowder, and, in the second place that persistent self control under the provocation of African travel is impossible without real, heartfelt sympathy for the natives with whom one has to deal. If one regards these natives as mere brutes, then the annoyances that their follies and vices inflict are, indeed, intolerable. In order to rule them and to keep one's life among them it is needful resolutely to regard them as children, who require, indeed, different methods of rule from English or American citizens, but who must be ruled in precisely the same spirit, with the same absence of caprice and anger, the same essential respect to our fellow-men. In proof of the fact that British explorers as a whole, have learnt these lessons, I would point simply to the actual state of British influence in Africa. That influence, believe me, could neither have been acquired nor maintained by physical force alone. So long as Englishmen in Africa continue in the future the conduct which has, on the whole, distinguished them in the past, I fear for them no rivalry in the great work of tropical civilisation, a work which cannot be successfully carried out in the commercial, and still less in the military, spirit alone. And now, as regards the publication for suppression of painful facts, I think as far as a man could go with honour in keeping these things hidden as long as possible, from regard both to private feelings and national reputation, I put the best face on matters that I could, both in my book and in private letters; but by the publication of Mr. Barttelot's book—published in spite of my own and Mr. Bonny's warnings—the mischief was done, and further suppressions were useless. Nothing remained, as far as I could see, or still can see, but to let the truth be known. Africa is inhabited not by timid Hindoos or puny Australians, but by millions of robust courageous men. It is no cant or sentimentalism, it is an obvious dictate of ordinary prudence, to say that, if we are to hold these men in such control as shall make Africa equal to any continent in serviceableness to mankind at large, it is by moral superiority, first of all, that that control must be won as it has been won, and must be maintained, as far as any white man can hope to maintain it."

MR. JAMESON'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Andrew Jameson, brother of the late Mr. J. S. Jameson, second officer of the Rear-Guard of the Emin Relief Expedition, writing from Dublin, replies to some of the statements contained in Mr. Stanley's recent lecture in New York. He says :—

My brother really committed no terrible act at all and whether I had any fear about the facts connected with what actually happened being known or not would have mattered very little, as I knew that in 1888 the members of the Emin Pasha Relief Committee and the public had before them a copy of Assad Farran's accusations, which Mr. Stanley seems to think he brought to public notice for the first time. The members of the committee had also

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